SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

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VOL. II. | RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1852. | NO. 72.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines wil be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Juddicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Exceuency DAVID S. REID, *Governor of th State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, three-fifths of the whole number of members ot each House of the General Assembly did at the last session pass the following Act:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of North-Carolina.

WHEREAS, The freehold qualification now required for the electors for members of the Senate conflicts with the fundamental principles of liberty; Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring, that the second clause of third section of the first Article of the amended Constitution ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, A. D., 1835, be amended by striking out the words "and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election," so that the said clause of said section shall read as follows: All free white men of the age of twenty-one years (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his Proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this Act and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the Act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the Proclamation and the copy of this Act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in all the newspapers of this State, and posted in the Court Houses of the respective Counties in this State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly.

Read three times and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively, and ratified in General Assembly, this the 24th day of January, 1851.

J C. DOBBIN, S. H. C.
W. N. EDWARDS, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Office of Secretary of State.

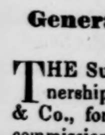
I, WILLIAM HILL, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, drawn off from the orginal on file in this office. Given under my hand, this 31st day of December, 1851.

WM. HILL, *Sec'y of State.*

AND WHEREAS, the said Act provides for amending the Constitution of the State of North Carolina so as to confer on every qualified voter for the House of Commons the right to vote also for the Senate;

Now, therefore, to the end that it may be made known that if the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution shall be agreed to by two thirds of the whole representation in each house of the next General Assembly, it will then be submitted to the people for ratification, I have issued this my Proclamation in conformity with the provisions of the before recited Act.

In testimony whereof, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of said State to be affixed.



Done at the City of Raleigh, on the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, and in the 76th year of our Independence.

By the Governor, DAVID S. REID.
THOMAS SETTLE, Jr. *Private Sec'y.*

Persons into whose hands this Proclamation may fall, will please see that a copy of it is posted up in the Court House of their respective Counties.

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & Co., for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them, either to sell on commission or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in giving general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. The store is No. 3, North Water St., Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C

JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. B. BOUTHALL.

REFERENCES:—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O. G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.

Wilmington, Jan. 29, 1852. 26—tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership, under the name and style of McRAE & HARRISS, and have taken the new granite front store, lateay erected by Capt. G. Potter, on Front between Market and Dock streets, where they will always keep a complete *wholesale* and *retail* stock of Crockery and Farming Implements, to which they invite the attention of merchants and others.

Being IMPORTERS, we feel confident we can sell articles in our line on as favorable terms, and of as good quality, as can be purchased in the United States.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.,
N. T. HARRISS.

Wilmington, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having formed a co-partnership with Mr. N. T. HARRISS, is desirous of closing up his old business, and begs leave to urge upon those indebted to him the necessity of a prompt settlement of their bills. He at the same time tenders his thanks to his former customers for their kind patronage, and solicit a continuance of the same to the new firm.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

300 PACKAGES ow receiving for the Spring trade at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & OC.

March 30, 1852. 14—

JOB PRINTING,
Done with neatness and despatch at this Office.

ISAAC PROCTER,

(Successor to the late Firm of Oliver and Procter.)

Merchant Tailor,

AT the old Stand, "UGLY ROW, opposite the "GIRAFFE," five doors below Williams, Haywood & Co's Drug Store, has recently returned from the Northern Cities, (purchased) and has received a large and (all say) well selected assortment of goods in his line which, (from the universally acknowledged reputation of the establishment) he deems it entirely unnecessary to enumerate; but will simply say his assortment comprises every article belonging to the wardrobe of a gentleman.

In addition to his complete stock of unmanufacfured goods, he has a fine assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, of his own and foreign manufacture—all of which he would be pleased to exhibit, free of charge.

With sincere thanks to the patrons of the old firm, and of their "successor," he assures them no effort or pains shall be spared to give them entire satisfaction.

Gentlemen who are disposed to patronize the North, in preference to those who surround their own hearth stone, he particularly solicits to give him a call. If he does not give them as good a [better fitting] garment as they can obtain at any fashionable establishment at the North, then he is "*mum!*"

Mr. G. L. GOULD, the talented pupil of Mr. OLIVER, is still with him, and his success as a cutter is rarely equalled, never excelled.

Mr. P. gives his attention to the Pantaloons and Vest department. They speak for themselves.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods may rely upon their receiving equal attention with those purchased of the "Emporium."

Cutting done at all times and at reasonable prices.

In conclusion, he will say, although the "BUGG" has left him, he retains, in his varied departments, genuine Entomological skill.

Raleigh, *May* 24th, 1852. 57—tf.

FOR THE NORTHERN CITIES BY The Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road Company have completed their new bridge across Roanoke River at Weldon, and are now prepared to transport passengers and freight from Weldon to Portsmouth and Nortolk, and the Northern cities promptly and with dispatch.

The Cars leave Weldon daily at 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Portsmouth by 7 o'clock, P. M., in time to connect with one of the Chesapeake Bay Steamers, HERALD, GEORGIA OR NORTH CAROLINA, for Baltimore, and arrive at Baltimore early next morning, in time to connect with the morning train that leaves for Philadelphia and New York.

By this comfortable and agreeable route, Passengers leaving Wilmington in the morning train, will arrive early the next morning at Baltimore, and reach New York the same evening, without loss of sleep, and with but one change of person and baggage between Weldon and Baltimore, and avoid entirely night travelling on Rail Roads. To render this route worthy of the travelling public, the company have employed careful and responsible baggage agents, who check all baggage at Weldon through to Baltimore, consequently the traveller has no further trouble with his baggage until he reaches Baltimore.

The Chesapeake Bay Steamers also stop at OLD POINT, to land and receive Passengers, and Passengers who leave Weldon at 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M., arrive at Old Point the same evening.

An arrangement has been entered into, by the different Rail Road and Steamboat Companies, by which the same Through Ticket issued at Charleston, will leave it optionary with the traveller to take either route at Weldon.

An accommodation train leaves Weldon every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings for Portsmouth, Norfolk and OLD POINT COMFORT. Passengers by either train for Old Point, will reach Old Point the same evening.

For THROUGH TICKETS to Baltimore and New York, and any other information desired, enquire of the Agent at Weldon.

E. N. PETERSON, Agent.

Office Seaboard & R. R. R. Co.,
Weldon, N. C., May 28th, 1852. 922—1tw 3m

Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.

PURSUANT to an Act of Incorporation, a Company has been formed under the name and style of "The Greensborough Mutual Insurance Company," and fully organized by the appointment of the following Officers:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
JOHN A. MEBANE, W. J. McCONNEL, WM. S. RANKIN, } *Executive Com.*

DIRECTORS.

James Sloan, W. J. McConnel, William S. Rankin, Jed. H. Lindsay, Shubal G. Coffin, William H. Reece, Tyre Glenn, John B. Mebane, Andrew Weatherly, C. P. Mendenhall, Lyndon Swaim, Jesse Shelly, Jonathan W. Field.

This Company has now been in succesful operation for several months, and will take risks upon Dwelling Houses, Stores and other Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, Produce, &c. The object of this organization is to afford a system of Insurance which shall operate for the mutual benefit of all its members.

The peculiar advantages arising from this mode of Insurance is, that the assured pay no more than the actual losses and expenses of the Company, and experience has proved the safety of Mutual Insurance Companies, as well as the great saving to its members; no stronger argument can be produced in their favor, than the confidence which they receive from the entire community, where such Companies are in successful operation.

Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, or any of its Agents. PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

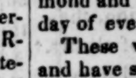
The Subscriber, having been appointed Agent, will receive applications and make surveys to effect Insurance in said Company.

GEORGE T. COOKE,
Raleigh, N. C.

December 5, 1851. 896—

STEAMSHIP LINE.

Between New York and Norfolk, Va. Petersburg, and Richmond.



TWO splendid new Steam Ships, built expressly for the route, are now running.

Steamship CITY OF RICHMOND Z. Mitchell, Commander;

And Steamship CITY OF NORFOLK, James Post, Commander.

One of which leaves New York every Thursday, from Pier 8, East River, at 4 P. M. Returning from Richmond and City Point on Friday, and Norfolk on Saturday of every week.

These vessels are thorough Sea Steamers, very fast, and have splendid accommodations for passengers.

Cabin Passage and Found:

Between New York and Norfolk				$7 00
Do.	do.	and City Point or Richmond		8 00
Steerage,	do.	do.	do.	6 00
Do.	do.	do.	Norfolk,	5 00

Freight from New York to Richmond, 6 cts. per foot.
Do. to Petersburg and Norfok 7 cts. per foot.

This is as expeditious, the cheapest, and most pleasant route passengers can take to go to New York.

Insurance by these vessels is much lower than by sailing vessels.

JOSIAH WILLS, *Norfolk.*
THOMAS BRANCH, *Petersburg.*
ALFRED S. LEE, *Richmond,*
MAILLER & LORD,
108 *Wall Street, New York.*

April 7, 1852. 43—6m.

PIANO FORTES.

THE Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine a new and varied assortment of rich and equal Toned Piano Fortes, made by the best Manufacturers in the United States, (Bonnell, Davis & Co.) We challenge competition.

TURNER'S N. C. BOOK STORE.

P. S. Also a fine lot of Piano Stools, and the latest assortment of new Sheet Music, the most fashionable of the day.

Raleigh, Jan. 16, 1851. 22—

PARTIN & GILL,

WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that they are now receiving their

Spring Stock,

which embraces every article usually found in a Boot and Shoe Store.

The following comprises a list of goods constantly kept on hand:

LADIES' Black, Bronze, Blue, Green and Light Colored Whole Gaiters,
" Ditto, Half "
" White Kid "
" Black Prunella Buskins,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Morocco Bootees,
" Bronze " " " "
" Black and Fancy Colored Jenny Linds,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Kid and Morocco Buskins,
" Bronze ditto, ditto,
" Black and Bronze Plain Morocco Slippers,
" Ditto, Imperial, a Fancy article,
" Embroidered Cloth Slippers,
" White Kid "

A good assortment of Misses' Gaiters, Bootees, Slipper, and a variety of Children's and Infants' Shoes.

GENT.'s Fine Calf Stitched and Pegged Boots,
" Calf and Kip Sewed and Pegged do.,
" P. L. Cloth and Morocco top Congress Gaiters,
" Fine Calf Stitched Bootees,
" Palo Alto Shoes,
" Goat Bootees,
" Goat and Cloth Slippers,
BOYS' Calf and Kip Boots,
" " Shoes,
YOUTHS' " Boots,
" " Shoes.

—ALSO—

A good assortment of Plain and Fancy Trunks, Valises, Bonnet-Boxes, Carpet-Bags, Satchels, binding and lining Skins, Blacking and Blacking Brushes. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms, at wholesale and retail.

Call at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT, on Fayetteville Street, next door to Mr. S. H. Young's.

Raleigh, May 20, 1852. 56—

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own clothing, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our cloths, cassameres, &c. at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department,

Is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms.

Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. PERRY.)

Petersburg, Virginia, May 5th, 1852. 52—

Important to Millers & Mill Owners

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JOHN A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

SEALED PROPOSALS,

WILL be received by the Subscriber, until the 15th August next, for the Plaistering and Stuccoing of the buildings erected for the Insane Hospital near Raleigh.

The plaistering will be required to be of the best quality, three coat-work—the last coat hard-finish; part with lime and sand, and part with plaster of paris—the lime and plaster will be furnished—Scaffolding and all other materials to be furnished by the Contractor.

GEORGE W. MORDECAI,
For the Commissioners.

Raleigh, July 14th, 1852. 71—td.

T. H. SELBY,

No. 12, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh

IS now receiving and opening a large and well selected stock of *SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS,* bought entirely for cash, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

The stock consists in part of the following. Chamelion Silks, superior black Gro de Rhine, do., Plaid silk Tissue, Printed Lawns and Muslins, a large supply of plain white Jaconet, Cambrics and Muslin, very cheap, check do., Figured Swiss Muslins, Book and Mull do., Thread, Swiss Jaconet, and Lisle Inserting and Edgings, Linen Cambric Handkf's, French worked Colors, Ladie's Kid and Black silk Gloves and Mitts, Bonnetts and Ribbons, a great variety of Ginghams and English and American Prints, shell Tuck Combs, and Side Combs, Umbrellas and Parasols. Particular attention is invited to my stock of silk and cotton Hosiery—it is large and will be found to be cheap.

March 24, 1852. 38—

Hats, Boots and Shoes.

PERSONS in want of a fine Hat, for their good, we advise them to give us a call before buying elsewhere. We can show them, also, different styles of the Kossuth Hat, white and black.

Miles's Boots, and handsome article of Gents opera Gaiters, HEARTT & JONES.

Raleigh, March 15, 1852. 37—

Bank Stock for Sale.

ON the 22d day of June, 1852, at the Court House door, in the City of Raleigh, I will sell to the highest bidder 10 shares of Stock in the Bank of the State, 45 shares of Stock in the Bank of Cape Fear, 124 shares of Stock in the Bank of Fayetteville. The July Dividends to belong to me and not to the puichaser.

Terms of sale six months credit with bond and approved security. The puichaser, however, may pay the cash if he chooses, and the interest for six months will be discounted.

PASCHAL B. BURT, *Adm'r.*
of JAMES BATTLE, *dec'd.*

Ralegh May 31, 1852. 59—td.
Fayetteville Carolinian will copy.

10 DOZEN WEEDING HOES. For sale by
J. BROWN.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,

CEDAR ROCK, FRANKLIN COUNTY, N C.
D. S. RICHARDSON, *Principal.*

Castalia Female Institute,

CASTALIA, NASH, N. C.
Mrs. M. C. Richardson, *Principal.*

THE Fall Terms will commence on the first Monday in July, and close on the 1st Friday in December.

Mr. Richardson has purchased a residence, and considers himself as permanently located at CASTALIA.

The Schools will be under the immedinte supervision of himself and lady, under one and the same body of Trustees.

The Female School is near the Franklin line, three miles from the Male, a distance favorable to the seclusion and success of both Institutions.

Mrs. R., who has latterly taught at Belford, has a celebrity which no comment of ours could affect. A large, neat edifice similar to that of the Male Institute is contracted for, and will be erected immediately. Meanwhile students will be accomodated in the Academy, known formerly as Pleasant Hill. In short, the Trustees would assure their patrons, that they will carefully consider everything and deem nothing unimportant, which will contribute effectually to the consummation of their educational enterprise, rendering the Institutions *all* that enligh'ened and Christian parents could desire for their children.

Board, including washing and Fuel, $6½ per month.

For further particulars address the Principals or
JNO. ADAMS HARRISON,
Secretary of the Board af Trustees.

At the Female Inst., Messrs. James and Jno. Adams Harrison are prepared to accomodate boarders. Board can also be obtained of the Principal, after the coming session.

June 10, 1852. 924—wtf.

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey, by L d Cockburn, one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland.

Annual of Scientific Discovery; or Year-Book of Facts in Science and art for 1852.

The Power of Christian Benevolence illustrated in the Life and Labors of Mary Lyon.

Austria in 1848--'49, containing a full account of the Revolution in Hungary, and Historical Sketches of the Austrian Government and Provinces of the Empire, by Wm. H. Stiles, Late Charge D'Affairs of the U. S. at Court of Vienna.

The Constitutions of the several States of the Union and United States, including the Declaration of Independence and articles of Confederation.

Horse-Shoe Robinson, a tale of the tory ascendency, by Jno. P. Kennedy, author of the "Swallow Barn," 1 vol. 2 vo., uniform with the Swallow Barn.

Courtesy, Manners and Habits, by George Winfred Hervey.

Works of Daniel Webster, 5 vols 8 vo.

The Works of Stephen Olin, D. D., LLD., Late President of the Wesleyan University, containing Sermons and Sketches.

Hand Book of the English language, by R. G. Latham M. D , F. R. S.

Queechy, by the author of the 'Wide, Wide World.'

Pyrmhurst, his Wanderings and ways of thinking, by Donald McLeod.

Romanism at Home; Kirwan's Letters to Chief Justice Taney. Brace's Hungary in 1851.

Lady Pfeiffer's voyage round the World.

Norris's Hand Book for Locomotive Engineers and Machinists. Poems by Matilda.

Ban Gauthier's Book of Ballads.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh N. C.. June 9th, 1852. 63—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

April 28, 1850. 51—

ICE CREAM!

THE Subscriber would respectfully say to the citizens, that he is prepared to furnish them through the season with ICE CREAM of a superior quality, and of different flavors, at the following low rates:

From 1 to 2 gallons	- - -	$ 2 per gal.
" 3 " 5 "	- - -	1,75 per "
All over 5 "	- - -	1,50 per "

My aim wil always be to give a good article at fair prices. The citizens are well aware what ICE CREAM sold for in Raleigh three years ago. I have, since my residence here, always employed good workmen, for whom I have had to pay high wages, and the knowledge I have of ICE CREAM, I have dearly paid for. I leave it with the citizens to say whether or not I shall be sustained. Your kind patronage is respectfully solicited and will be appreciated.

L. B. WALKER.

June 22, 1852. 66—

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES.

Gov. D. S Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State,* D. W. Courts, *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State,* E. B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup Court,* Geo. W. Mordecai, *Prest. of Bank of the State,* Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r. Bank of Cape Fear,* W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G. R. R.*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

State Day Changed.

AT May Term, 1852, of Wake County Court, a majority of the Justices being present, it was ordered that hereafter the State Docket be taken up on Tuesday of Court, instead of Thursday as heretofore, and that the Clerk publish the fact for the benefit of Suitors and Witnesses.

All the Justices are requested to attend on Monday of next Court, to consider and act upon an order made by a majority at February Term in relation to publishing the items of the Finance Committee's annual report.

Attest. JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

June 17, 1852. 925—tC.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

MR. DEPKIN would respectfully announce to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at Mr. Woltering's Hardware Store.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, I assure the public that I will give universal satisfaction to those who entrust me with their work.

HENRY A. DEPKIN.

Raleigh, Jan. 9, 1852. 19—

Oils for Painting.

LINSEED, Cotton Seed, and refined Rosin Oil in store and for sale cheap by the barrel or gallon.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

April 6, 1852. 44—

SEA BATHING, HYGEIA HOTEL, OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.

THIS large and magnificent Establishment having been recently purchased by the Subscribers, to which they have at very great expense made extensive additions and alterations, is now open for Visitors.

Surrounded entirely by Salt Water, it affords every facility for *Sea Bathing,* and offers great inducements to the Traveller in pursuit of health or pleasure. Situated directly on the Bay and in view of the Ocean, presents a most magnificent prospect, while the Fort, the largest Military Work in our Country, affords to the Visitor beautiful *Promenades,* and various sources of interest. There are large and well arranged *Bath Houses,* with *Hot* and *Shower Baths* open at all times, and a fine Surf for those who prefer the open Sea. The great benefits resulting from Sea Bathing, and the Sea Breeze, are becoming daily more known and appreciated.

No place can be more healthy, or possess a *finer climate* than this, *through the entire Summer and Fall Months* Fever and Ague, and Bilious Fevers are entirely unknown. Our *Drinking Water* is not excelled by any, *even in the Mountain Region*

We have a find *Band of Music,* and a *Ball Room,* which for beauty and magnificence is unsurpassed in our Country, open every evening, Free of Charge. New and extensive Bowling Alleys, Billiard Saloons, and a Pistol Gallery were erected the past season.

The Hotel is complete in all its arrangements: active and efficient Assistants have been procured, and no exertion will be spared to render it, in all respects, the most agreeable and interesting resort in the whole country.

The Steamers from Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York, land Passengers daily.

TERMS. Board, per day, $2 00; by the week, at the rate of $1 75 per day; persons staying a month, or over, $1 50 per day. Children and Servants half price.

No Charge for Baths, to Guests of the House, except for Warm Baths; others than Guests, 25 cents each.

No Charge for Omnibus. No Charge for Porterage.

The Omnibus and Baggage Wagons are always in attendance on arrival of the Boats.

Letters for visitors should be addressed to the "Hygeia Hotel."

J. P. REYNOLDS & CO., Proprietors.

May 24th, 1852. 57—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES,

At Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent

Stock of Leather and Findings,

for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warronted to give satisfaction, and many other articles, too numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old street, apposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD,

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. 52—tf.

SAMUEL H. MARKS'

WHOLESALE CANDY MANUFACTORY,

AND WAREHOUSE FOR

Fruits, Cigars, Fancy Articles, &c.

Established in 1830.

THE subscriber would respectfully call attention to his very large and extensive assortment of CANDIES, of his own manufacture, of every style and quality, which he warrants equal to any made in this country. Also, to his assortment of FANCY GOODS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c., selected with great care by himself, and which he offers on the lowest terms. Having made extensive arrangements, he will be enabled to offer every week to the trade fresh supplies of Northern and Malaga Fruits of the most recent importation. A call is earnestly solicited.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Oct 28, 1851. 1—

Spring Supply Just Landing.

200 BOXES Raisins—Bunch.
50 do do Layers.
250 drums Figs—Smyrna.
5 frails Dates.
5000 fresh Cocoa Nuts.
250 boxes Oranges.
100 do Lemons.
10,000 lbs. fresh Nuts, assorted.
10 cases Prunes.
254,000 Cigars of the very best quality.

In addition to which, I am just opening a heavy assortment of Soaps, Perfumery, Extracts, Oils, Fancy Articles, Common Jewelry, French Candies, &c.

Merchants are informed that I sell at Northern prices, and warrant my goods.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

P. S. Good article of Candy at 12½c. per pound when purchased by the hundred.

Petersburg, March 9, 1852. 36—

FR. MAHLER'S CHEAP STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his customers and Town friends, that he has removed from the Depot to "Locust-shade," opposite the Capitol. Thankful for past favors, he flatters himself that the public will encourage him at his new stand with the same confidence as shown him heretofore; wherefrom he pledges himself that the prices and qualities of his goods shall prove satisfactory to all that will honor him with a call.

He keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, as well as CONFECTIONARIES, CIGARS, FRUITS, NUTS, and a choice selection of FANCY ARTICLES and CROCKERY WARE.

FR. MAHLER.

Raleigh, June 8th, 1852 62—

Just Received,

1 DOZ. jars sup. Bordeaux Plums,
10 doz. extra fine Rappee Snuff in bottles,
5 doz. Pickles, Brandy Peaches, Preserved Pears,
4 drums fresh Smyrna Figs,
200 lbs. superior Smoking Tobacco,
5 bbls. Soda and Sugar Crackers, Oranges, Lemons, &c., &c. FR. MAHLER.

Raleigh. June 8th, 1852. 62—

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns,* per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1852. 29—1y.

New Music.

JUST received at the MUSIC STORE, a lot of new and fashionable Music, embracing,

Friendship Polka,
Wait for the Wagon,
Low-backed Car,
Nelly Bly, &c. &c.

Catalogues of the Music can be seen at the North Carolina Music Store.

April 9, 1852. 44—tf.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!

S. CRANE'S

Patent Compound Wash Mixture.

For Washing Clothes—Also, for Washing, Cleanng and Beautifying Painted Surfaces, the Walls, Ceilings and Entries; the Halls, Parlors, and Rooms of Private and Public Buildings; the Fronts, Doors and Windows of Fancy Dwellings; the Pews and Interior of Churches; Furniture; the Berths, State Rooms and Cabins of Steamships, Steamboats, and Packet-Ships; Passenger Cars, Brasses, Iron Railing, Glass or Metallic Surfuces, &c., &c.

WARRANTED to give entire satisfaction, and destined to effect an entire revolution in the business of the laundress—being an improved Preparation for Washing Clothes perfectly, with astonishing facility and dispatch, and without injury to texture or color. Every family, of whatever size, can do all their washing in less than one hour, without the labor of rubbing, pounding, bleaching or the friction of a machine, thus saving time, expense and labor, and securing exemption from the diseases caused by the exposure and fatigue incident to the usual mode of Washing, while Clothing itself will be saved from the wear and tear of the wash-board and friction, and last much longer.

The undersigned, having purchased from the Patentee, the sole right and interest for the State of North Carolina, in his Patent Compound Wash Mixture, hereby informs the Public, that he wishes to dispose of Family or County Rights for the same.

Persons living at a distance, wishing to procure the right to make and use this Valuable Preparation, can do so, by remitting **FIVE DOLLARS** to me, at Raleigh, which amount will entitle them to a family right; which right shall be sent by mail immediately, with the proper directions to make and use the same. I am in possession of a large number of certificates from Ladies and Gentlemen of high standing, not only in this State, but in Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina; but, I deem it unnecessary to fill a long Advertisement with them, unless requested, as the article will speak for itself, and is so favorably known in all the Northern and Southern States.

I aim to visit all parts of the State at as early a day as possible, to give the Public an opportunity of testing its value.

JOHN J. CHRISTOPHER, is my authorized Agent for this City during my absence.

WESLY WHITAKER, Jr., is the General Travelling Agent.

Feeling satisfied by the use of this Mixture in my own Family, that it cannot fail to please all who try it, I invite all to call and see or send in their orders to

J. J. RYALS.

Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1851. 94—tf.

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale.

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matter to possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenience of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.

Chapel Hill, N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

HENRY KIEM'S

North of Yarbrough's and opposite Lawrence's Hotel
RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:

3 Barrels of Mackerel,
2 do. New Lard,
4 do. Irish Potatoes,
6 do. Assorted Crackers,
2 do. Pulverized Sugar,
3 do. Clarified do.
2 do. Crushed do.
800 lbs. Goshen Butter,
800 " Cheese,
Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
5000 Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havans, &c. &c. &c. &c.

January 2, 1852. 18—tf.

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.—Elastic Universal Touch

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

Haydock, Clay & Evans,

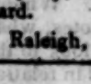
Successors of Messrs. Haydock, Corlies and Clay,
No. 218. Pearl St. New York.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN DRUGS & SELECT MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, DYE-STUFFS, BRUSHES,
Surgical & Dental Instruments, Perfumery.

DR. ALEX. EVANS, late of Wilmington, N. C., having associated himself with the above Firm, respectfully invites the attention of dealers and merchants visiting the North to their large Stock of Goods, and will give particular attention to the orders of his friends in North Carolina.

February 25, 1852. 909—6m.

Valuable Property for Sale.



THE HOUSE AND LOT formerly occupied by Mrs. HENRY, near the Goverment House and just without the limits of the City, will be disposed of on liberal and accommodating terms. The property will be sold all together, or the lot will be divided, if desired, to suit purchasers.

For further information in relation to this valuable property, and the terms, apply to the Editor of the Standard.

Raleigh, April 29, 1852. 48—tf.

MUSIC!

450 PIECES of new and splendid Music received this day at the Music Store.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, May 24th, 1852. 57—

MR. TOOMBS ON GEN. SCOTT.

Extracts from the Speech of the Hon. ROBT. TOOMBS, *of Georgia, a "Union" Whig, delivered in the House of Representatives, July 3d,* 1852.

There were but two grand divisions in the Whig Convention—the friends and enemies of the compromise measures. The former were divided between Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Webster, and the latter concentrated on General Scott. The result of their labors was, that the compromise was adopted, and Gen. Scott was nominated. The Free-soil Whigs of the North have complete control of the Whig organization in all of the non-slave-holding States, and Scott's success will be their triumph and a triumph fatal to the principles of the Union Whigs, both North and South. The whigs who supported Gen. Scott for the nomination were the men who had been most active, by speech and pen, from the beginning of this excitement, in promoting sectional strife and discord. The men who stood here in 1850, were, from the beginning to the end of this great slavery agitation, opposing the settlement of it, and are, to this very hour, deadly hostile to the principles upon which it was made. In their party conventions at home, throughout the whole North, during the last year, not one of them, to my knowledge, has conformed to those principles. In their elections last year, in the two great States of Ohio and Pennsylvania, that party run candidates who were known to be averse to them. Ohio ran one, who voted against them in this House, who voted against them in the Baltimore Convention, and who, I believe, is now chairman of the Whig General Committee of the United States.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question? I desire to know if the gentleman did not himself vote against a portion of that series of measures?

Mr. Toombs. I did. I voted against the bill admitting California into the Union.

Mr. Campbell. Did not the gentleman also vote against that abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia?

Mr. Toombs. I did not; but I will give the gentleman the full benefit of his question. I should have voted against that bill if I had been here when it passed the House. I was not here at that time.

[Cries of "Go on!" "Go on!"]

In Pennsylvania, the candidate of that party was a gentleman who was known to be decidedly hostile to these measures. At both conventions which nominated these two gentleman, Gen. Scott was nominated for the Presidency, and the candidates had the full bennefit of the association. These elections resulted disastrously to the Scott candidates and interests. These results somewhat cooled the ardor of the Scott Free-soil Whigs; and at the opening of this session it was announced to the country that a Whig Congressional caucus had endorsed the Compromise. It was very soon ascertained, though, that no friend of Gen. Scott could be found among its supporters. The question was soon tested in the House; the test disclosed the Scott Whigs where they had always been—against the Compromise; there were but twelve Northern Whigs who voted for it; and I believe all of them are to be found among the friends of Mr. Webster and Mr. Fillmore—national Whigs—who have upon all occasions since their passage avowed their determination to accept these measures as a peace offering, without reference to their votes upon them. This was all we asked.

We do not wish to go behind the passage of these measures for objections to public men. We were willing that this settlement should stand as a pacification—what we approved, and what we did not approve. We were willing to do it for the sake of tranquility, repose, peace to the country and all sections of the country. We were willing that this adjustment should be considered an act of amnesty for past differences of opinion upon the general question of slavery, and to support, in good faith, any and all who were ready to stand by, and maintain it. There are many in this House who voted against some, and even all of these measures, but who are still willing to stand upon that ground, and who do stand there, who had opposed them as, in their judgment, injurious to the rights of their own sections of country, but, for the sake of the peace and quiet of the Republic, and, inasmuch as they were acquiesced in by a large majority of the American people, North and South, they accept and maintain them. I honor them for it. But I find none such among the friends of Gen. Scott. They have endeavored, in every way, to stifle those principles when presented, and they endeavored to prevent their affirmance whenever and wherever they could. To prevent their affirmance, both Northern and Southern supporters of General Scott made speeches on this floor advocating the policy of going into the next presidential election without the enunciation of any principles whatever. Some gentlemen from the South, who had been supporters, but, I admit, reluctant supporters, of the compromise, were willing to accept Gen. Scott without any pledge of his fidelity to these great principles, while they knew his friends were opposed to them. But the voice which came up from the people, even through the imperfect medium of their delegates to their convention, compelled them to pause, to tremble, to yield. They did wisely to heed the voice in demanding the resolutions; but they will hear its thunders again, for not heeding it, and giving it true utterance in the selection of its candidate; they will not, they ought not, to submit to having their principles put into the keeping of their enemies. They will demand principles and men, and make that demand effectual at the ballot-box in November.

The friends of the compromise demand no sectional candidate. They were content to accept the present Chief Magistrate, whose name and fame have been identified with these measures. They were willing to accept the great New England statesman, notwithstanding their many points of disagreement with him in the past. He had thrown the weight of his mighty intellect into the scales of concord, in the darkest and most perilous hour of the conflict; and Southern compromise Whigs, at least, would have struggled with pride and energy to have seen the greatest intellect of the age preside over and direct the affairs of the greatest Republic in the world. These men were defeated in the Convention by the enemies of the compromise measures, because they were its friends. This was the true reason of their exclusion. And it is a sufficient reason for the friends of that measure, North and South, to oppose and defeat this nomination. My action shall respond to my convictions.

Shall we select between these two candidates? My preference would be for some citizen known to the people for his public services in civil life—some citizen disconnected from these organizations—some citizen devoted to his country, and not to faction—one whose wisdom and virtue have been tested by experience in public affairs. If such a name shall be presented to the American people, without reference to results, I would give him my support.

I will affirm the principle, and maintain the truth, and though I may not be able to succeed against this combination; and yet, though all else may be lost in such a contest, honor will be saved, duty will be performed, and a great principle will be asserted. We must leave the rest to time and truth.

But what are the Union Whigs to do, if that contingency does not happen? This question would not be at all embarrassing if the majority in the Convention which nominated Gen. Scott had put him before the country on their own principles. The difficulty arises from the fact that the resolutions passed by that body announce sound principles—principles which we approve. I object to but one resolution in the series, and that one is at least equal to, if not better, than the resolution upon the same subject in the Democratic platform. I mean the one relating to internal improvements. The Whig resolution asserts the constitutional power in the Government to make internal improvements, but restrains it within limits, which, if honestly adhered to, would strip off most of the objections to it. The other platform denies the constitutional power to make such improvements in a particular manner, and, in my judgment, in the very way in which it ought to be done. Therefore, upon this question, I prefer the Whig to the Democratic resolution, though approving of neither. But while the compromise resolution of the Whig party is all I desired, and the other principles announced are in the main sound and republican, I have seen nothing in the past history of the men who offer them to me, to afford me any reasonable security that these principles would be honestly maintained. When I look to the record, when I look to their votes, when I look to their individual action, when I look to the struggle through which we recently passed in relation to the most important of these resolutions, I cannot believe these principles will be safe in such hands. They are my principles, and I intend to maintain them now, hereafter, and at all times—here, and wherever I may be.

I have already shown that Gen. Scott's friends are not to be trusted with these principles, and he had given no assurance that they receive his approval, or will be maintained by him. Both parties having affirmed the Compromise, it is important to examine how the candidates of each stand in relation to it.

The four candidates nominated by the two parties have all answered, and lest I might be charged with being hypocritical, I will give the answers in relation to the platforms of the parties of all four. The fact we wish to know is, whether the candidates approve and will maintain the principles declared by their respective parties. Every party has the right to demand this of its candidates, and without it no party man is under the least obligation to sustain his party's nominee.

General Pierce says:

"I accept the nomination upon the platform adopted by the Convention, not because it is expected of me as a candidate, but because the principles it embraces command the approbation of my judgment."

That is explicit. That is what General Scott ought to have done, especially as he was afraid of disgusting the people by writing any thing before his nomination. [Laughter.]

Col. King replies:

"The platform as made by the Convention meets my cordial approbation. It is national in all its parts, and I am content not only to stand upon it, but upon all occasions to defend it."

That is fair, open, and honest. These candidates stand pledged to the American people that they approve and will maintain these principles, and they are both honorable men. We have from them all the pledges we had a right to expect or demand, and their uniform action and declarations consistent therewith before as well as after their nominations.

We then come to the Whigs. Mr. Graham, the candidate for the Vice Presidency, says "he cordially approves of the declarations made in the resolutions," and that, "should the people of the United States give their sanction to the nominations of the Baltimore Convention, so far as I shall be invested with authority, a faithful adherence to those doctrines may be expected." That is equally full, and explicit, and satisfactory. These men did not intend to conceal their opinions. They did not take counsel of the enemies of their principles, and their language needs no expounding.

But what does Gen. Scott say? He said he wrote no letters to secure the nomination. That is true. But he declined to write any letters because it was conformable to the policy of those who sought to give it to him. [Laughter.] They wanted silence, and he gave it to them. We demanded to know his opinions upon those great questions of public policy which we intended to make paramount to all others in the election. We could not get them. My friends from Tennessee, (Mr. Gentry,) and from Florida, (Mr. Cabell,) and, according to Scott's own statement, many others, were clamorous before the nomination, demanding to know what he thought of them—what were his opinions upon them—did he approve them—and would he carry them out in good faith. They heard no voice from him, sir; and it could not be brought out, and there was but one reason why it was not got. We were told that when he should obtain the nomination we should receive it. He would not write letters to secure the nomination, but it would be fair, open sailing when it should be made. How has he answered these questions? "I accept the nomination with the resolutions annexed!" I take it *cum onere*. (Laughter.) There is not a single line in the whole letter which expresses his approval of the compromise, or commits him to its faithful maintenance. It does not require much writing for a man to say whether he likes the platform or whether he does not like it, and whether he would carry out its principles or not. But he took a great deal of writing to get around it. He says, I accept it. There is no declaration here that it should be the policy of his administration; but on the contrary, he says he does not intend "to reduce [his party] by proscription to exact conformity to" his principles, whatever they are.

Mr. Campbell of Ohio, (interrupting.) I desire to know of the gentleman from Georgia, [Mr. Toombs,] inasmuch as he is assailing the letter of Gen. Scott, whether he did not send a telegraphic dispatch to the State of Georgia, calling upon his friends there to oppose the nomination, before that letter of Gen. Scott appeared?

Mr. Toombs, Certainly, sir, I did. [Laughter.] My dear sir, I would give you my whole history, if I had time. [Laughter.] I do not carry my principles in my pocket. I shall shun no question whenever I am asked; and no man has to hunt for my position in politics. I deem it to be the high duty of every public man to declare his sentiments, and my rule has been, that whoever is a voter has a right to my opinions, and he can get them whenever it suits his convenience. This is what I understand to be the true principle of representative Government, and I would scorn to represent men upon this floor, or in the highest office in the world, by a concealment of my opinions upon questions of public policy.

I did not intend to support General Scott in any event. I think him unfit for the office under any circumstances, and dangerous to the country in the highest degree, in his present position. I am now offering additional reasons, furnished by himself, why he should not be elected to the office which he seeks. The reluctant members of the Convention are told, "You went to Baltimore, and you are bound by the action of the Convention." But I wish to show them that this is not a sound principle of party action, and that you have the right to demand of your candidates to stand up to general rules of honor and good faith. Whenever parties declare their principles, they have a right to have a man to carry them out. They have a right to know whether the candidate approves of those principles or not. If he says he will not, then nobody is bound by the nomination. These are my opinions of party nominations.

General Scott has not done it. He has not declared his approbation of these principles in any part of his letter, but on the contrary, he has declared that principles shall make no difference, when it comes to the important business of becoming the almoner of fifty millions of dollars of public money.

It was very easy for him to say whether or not he agreed with those prineiples, and approved of them, as Pierce and King and Graham have done. He is painfully obscure where it was his duty to be plain, but sufficiently certain where obscurity would at least have been prudent. His additions to the platform are certainly not to my taste. He has put two additional planks to it. [Laughter.] That is a little singular, as his friends seemed so much opposed to this kind of political structure. General Scott is for enlarging and making the platform broad enough, not only for you and me, and this country, but also to cover his own past errors, and get himself out of his past committals. It became necessary to him to rewrite a part of his own political history. He had certain committals to the tenets of an exploded party. His former opinions of our naturalization laws were not agreeable to a large class of our countrymen. He therefore proposes to alter them. He proposes to give "to all foreigners the right of citizenship, who shall faithfully serve, in time of war, one year on board of our public ships, or in our land forces, regular or volunteer, on their receiving an honorable discharge."

I am opposed to that position, and I think he will find the great body of the people are opposed to it. I do not think he cares much about it, and probably if he had not been trammeled by past errors, we might probably never have had the suggestion. This new mode of making citizens is liable to many and grave objections.

There is a great question lying under it, and I wish I had time to consider it in all its bearings before this House, and before the American people. The policy of this Government, from its beginning, has been, that the flag of this Republic shall be upheld and defended by American citizens, those who are citizens either by birth or naturalization, and none others; and I hope never to see the day when it will become necessary for this mighty nation to have that flag defended by anybody else. When you need mercenaries owing you no allegiance to fight your battles, you will be ready for a master, and will soon find one. When you are not willing to defend yourselves, iether from internal commotions or foreign aggressions—when you trust that flag to other hands than those of citizens, either native born or fully adopted, you betray the cause of liberty and your country. I want the flag of my country to be defended only by those who are entitled to demand and receive her protection. They are able to do it, they are willing to do it, and I trust they ever will be both able and willing. Let those who come among us assume the obligations of citizenship voluntarily, according to Constitution and laws; then they have an interest in that flag, and have the right to join in its defense. It is a bad plan, if it agreed with the Constitution of your country, which is a matter of more than doubt.

I have but a few moments more, and I shall not be able to review all of this letter of Gen. Scott.

He has another plank in relation to the public lands. Well, this is a vexed question. It is a question I should have been gratified to have seen any great statesman attempt to solve—to present me a system which would solve it wisely and well. But Gen. Scott has not done so. He has not undertaken to grapple with it. He wants it solved, so as to benefit actual settlers, and injure nobody upon the face of the earth. That is safe, but it is not definite. I do not know whether I agree with him or not. I cannot tell, until he shall have submitted some plan for effecting his object.

There is another clause in Gen. Scott's letter especially offensive to my own and the declared opinions of the great body of the people of Georgia. He says: "I should neither countenance or tolerate any sedition, disorder, faction, or resistance to the law or the Union, on any pretext, in any part of the land." The State of Georgia has solemnly declared that she holds the Union secondary in importance "to the rights and principles it was designed to perpetuate," and has pointed out certain principles settled by the compromise, for the reversal of which she "will and ought to resist, even (as a last resort) to a disruption of the Union." Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster both affirm her right in one of those contingencies to resort to these extreme measures. Gen. Scott does not seem to be able to discriminate between lawless mobs, Christiana murderers, and the action of the sovereign States of this Union. He seems not to have studied to advantage the Republican fathers. These opinions of Gen. Scott make it still more important to know what he thinks of those great principles settled by the compromise, and whether he will abide by and maintain them. We can get neither the one nor the other from him. He tells us, "Finally, for my strict adherence to the principles of the Whig party, &c., I can offer no other pledge or guarantee than the known incidents of a long life now undergoing the severest examination." [Laughter.] That life has been a long and brilliant one. No man now living on this continent, certainly, has added more to the military reputation of this country than Gen. Scott. I have been very willing to award to him freely this justice. That he is a great general, nobody denies, but he has shown no aptitudes for civil life. And we have had too recent experience, a military genius may be wholly without fitness for civil life, to repeat the experiment. [Laughter.] Let us be admonished by our late almost fatal experience. Gen. Scott's brilliant military history gives me no clue to his opinions upon these controverted questions of public policy. His civil history is to be found chiefly in half a dozen letters, and they offer me no satisfactory pledge for his future.

Gen. Scott would have acted wisely and well not to have invited scrutiny into his past opinions on slavery. There are no known incidents in that life which commends itself upon these great questions to the approbation of a Southern man. Point to it. He is a faithful soldier and an honorable man, I know. That he will do what he says, I believe. I object that he has not said what we require; that he has not pledged himself to stand by and firmly carry out these great principles, and, therefore, as I believe him to be true to his own principles, and honest in holding them, I will not trust him where it is not clear that they agree with me.

My hour, I am informed, is near its termination; and I shall, therefore, be compelled to pass by his Canada letter, to which I intended to make reference. I intended to examine his Atkinson letter, and to show that every one of the incidents of that history to which he has so unwisely invited the scrutiny of the people, is against him, and speak trumpet-tongued against his being trusted upon this great question. I do not know of a single sentiment ever uttered by General Scott in relation to the principles settled by the compromise, or in relation to the subject of slavery in general, that is in unison with my own or the convictions of the slaveholding States of this Union. If he had stood upon these great questions where he ought to have stood, there would have been no need for his friend, the Senator from New York, [Mr. Seward,] attempting to relieve him by a letter to the public from somewhat of the odium of his alliance. But he did not stand there. For more than a year Gen. Scott has been the known candidate of the freesoil wing of the Whig party. Even his friends in the South co-operated with them to strangle all acknowledgment of the compromise in Congress or the Convention. They finally gave him the nomination; to them he must look for his election; to them he must mainly look, if elected, for aid and advice in carrying on the Government. His election would reopen the sectional strife which we have just terminated, and imperil all that was gained to the country by the adjustment. Under these circumstances he can never receive my support. Let the Compromise men everywhere—Union Whigs in the North and the South—rally once more in the support of their principles. Let them make an open and manly resistance to the election of Gen. Scott; use all honorable ways and means to defeat him; if we succeed, we shall have "conquered a peace," a lasting, enduring peace; and whatever may be the result we shall have done our duty to ourselves, our principles, and our country.

MEETING IN MONTGOMERY.

A portion of the Democratic party of Montgomery County assembled at the Court House, on Tuesday of County Court, and, on motion, William Coggin, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Dr. Allen McLennan and M. Murchison were appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting being explained, the following Resolutions were read and unanimously adopted.

Be it Resolved, That notwithstanding on a former occasion we expressed a preference for the Hon. Jas. Buchanan as the most suitable person to become the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and although we anticipated that some one of those distinguished individuals whose names stood so conspicuously prominent before the country would have been chosen by the Balimore National Convention to bear the standard of the great Democratic party, yet entertaining the most perfect confidence in the wisdom, patriotism and prudence of the members composing that Convention, we do most cordially and unhesitatingly approve of and endorse the action thereof, and pledge ourselves, one and all, to enter into the contest before us with a zeal quickened and inspired by the disaffection of our opponents, and with an ardor heightened and reanimated by increasing convictions in the soltdity and truth of the fundamental doctrine of the Democratic party, determined to exert all our energies to insure a great and brilliant victory.

Resolved, That aside from our confidence in the Convention, we regard General FRANKLIN PIERCE as being eminently worthy our confidence and support, as well by reason of his modesty and great amiability as a gentleman, as on account of his manly and patriotic defence of Southern rights whilst a member of Congress, and standing forth boldly and independently in New Hampshire, his native State, as the champion of religious liberty, and the stern advocate and defender of the "Fugitive Slave Law" against the storm of fanaticism and the ambition of abolition aspirants.

Resolved, That the nomination of the Hon. WILLIAM R. KING, for the Vice Presidency, gives entire satisfaction to the Democracy of this County, and that his selection should be regarded as a high and deserved compliment to the Old North State, the place of his birth and the home of his youthful career.

Resolved, That the platform of principles laid down by the Baltimore Democratic Convention is sound in its structure, broad in dimensions, and fully competent, in all respects, to accommodate all Democrats of the Jeffersonian school, and, moreover, all anti-federal Whigs, who may be disposed, in good faith, to renounce and abandon the Sewardism of the present heroic age.

Resolved, That we are not merely rejoiced at the renomination of our present gallant and victorious Governor, DAVID S. REID, but we are determined to make our efforts in his behalf proportionate to the debt of gratitude we owe for the great service he has heretofore rendered.

On motion, resolved, that the proceedings of this Meeting be forwarded to the Standard and Carolinian with the request that they be published.

Thanks were tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries; and on motion the meeting adjourned.

WILL. COGGIN, *Ch'n.*

A. MCLENNAN, } *Sec's.*
M. MURCHISON, }

The Ohio State Journal asked—"who is Pierce?" To which the Ohio Statesman replied that he was one of those whom Corwin, the present Whig Secretary of the Treasury, wished the Mexicans would welcome with "bloody hands and hospitable graves!"

THE STANDARD.

REID AND VICTORY!

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1852.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."
FRANKLIN PIERCE.

FOR PRESIDENT:
GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
WILLIAM R. KING,
OF ALABAMA.

FOR GOVERNOR:
HON. DAVID S. REID,
OF ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

ELECTION THURSDAY, 5TH OF AUGUST.

CANDIDATES FOR WAKE COUNTY.

SENATE:
WESLEY JONES.

HOUSE OF COMMONS:
ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS,
GASTON H. WILDER,
WILLIAM A. ALLEN.

CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR.

We copy from the last Asheville News the following appointments of the candidates for Governor, Messrs. Reid and Kerr:

At Asheville,	Saturday	24th.
At Burnsville,	Monday	26th.
At Jewel Hill,	Wednesday	28th.
At Waynesville,	Friday	30th.
At Scott's Creek,	Saturday	31st.
At Franklin,	Monday Aug.	2nd
At Murphy,	Wednesday	4th.

THE CANVASS IN WAKE.

We understand the Canvass has been carried on during the past week with much spirit by our County Candidates. Both sides have manifested more than usual zeal; and though Mr. Rogers, as we learn, has acquitted himself as a debater to the satisfaction of his friends, yet *he* has certainly shown more zeal than discretion in his attacks. Gen. Saunders has on more than one occasion driven him into rather tight places, and has compelled him to desert the doctrine of his leader, John Kerr. Yes, Mr. Rogers says he is for Free Suffrage, thinks it wrong in principle to effect it by legislative enactment; but if elected, he will vote for it in the Legislature! He will not recognise what Mr. Kerr says it is his "duty" to do, the right of a majority of the people of the State to compel him to vote for a Convention, *if* elected to the Commons. Such is the value which a Whig candidate places on principle, and such his fidelity to the platform of his party leader.

But this is not half—listen, ye freemen of Wake, who talk of voting for Sion H. Rogers! We hear that nothing was said by any of the Whig candidates against FRANKLIN PIERCE until the meeting at Lawr's, where there was a large crowd, when Mr. Rogers came out with the declaration that General Pierce held and had expressed sentiments on the question of Slavery which ought to forfeit the respect and forbid the support of all Southern men! And pray, how did he prove this? By reading from a vile Abolition, Freesoil paper, the Manchester (N. H.) Independent Democrat. This paper is edited by one George C. Fogg, who was the Whig Secretary of State of New Hampshire at the time John P. Hale was in the ascendant, and when Franklin Pierce, Harry Hibbard, and other true friends of Southern rights, had been temporarily defeated in their efforts to serve us and shield *our* rights, by such men as Fogg and Hale. This is the paper on which Mr. Rogers relies; and now let us see how his witness will contradict himself. We have a copy of this paper of the 24th June, 1852, in our possession, from which we quote as follows—the Editor is speaking of the result of the Whig Convention:

"Though generally opposed to the platform, the Scott men were never expected to be of that stern stuff that could forego *power* for a *principle*. Few men can. Of politicians, fewer still.

The result is such as always follows a struggle made up of such elements—a compromise of principle for power. Give up their candidate the Scott men would not, since they could receive nothing in return. The only alternative, therefore, that remained, was to keep their candidate and allow him to be put on the Southern Fillmore platform. This they did.

Gen. Scott is nominated. So far it is an anti-Fillmore triumph. He has placed himself upon the platform—slave law and all. And here Fillmore and Slavery triumph. How pro-slavery the platform is, we leave our readers to judge for themselves. For ourselves, we cannot see that it is materially less objectionable than the Hunker platform on which Pierce stands; save, perhaps, that it does *not* pledge the Whig party to "resist agitation" and put down free discussion "in Congress and out of it." Perhaps we should add, that it does not in terms make the most infamous of all enactments part and parcel of the Constitution, and so beyond the power of Congress to "repeal or modify."

How does Mr. Rogers like his witness? But hear what this same paper says about Franklin Pierce. We quote as follows:

"GEN. PIERCE ON THE RIGHT OF PETITION. The last National Era contains a carefully collated history of Gen. Pierce's Congressional career, showing that through the whole nine years he served in the House and Senate, the right of petition, a right older than Magner Charta, had no bitterer or more unrelenting opponent than the present Hunker Democratic candidate for President of the United States. This is not news to us. It is not news to the people of New Hampshire, in whose memories the history of their degradation at the hands of such men as Atherton, Pierce, and Burke, is still fresh. They have not forgotten that those men earned for the State they misrepresented, the insulting and treasonable appellative of "the South Carolina of the North"; than what it were difficult to find a name more significant of disgrace and shame.

As a matter of history, however, we shall endeavor at an early day, to place the Era's article before our readers; to the younger portion of whom, at least, it will be interesting. There is not a more deeply interesting period in our national history than that long struggle between the Slave Power and its "Northern Allies" on the one hand, and the "Old man eloquent," John Quincy Adams, and the few true men who, for years stood up with him, as the advocates of the Right of Petition, on the other. It was a glorious struggle for freedom, which enrolled its venerable and heroic leader among "the few, the immortal names that were not born to die;" while it enrolled his opponents among the enemies and oppressors of their race.

In this catalogue stands Gen. Pierce. In all the nine years he spent in Congress, not a thought, word, or act can be found, which savors of the slightest regard for civil, religious or personal liberty. On all questions and all occasions, *his course was one of entire and unqualified subserviency to the South and to Slavery.* Such it has been since. Nor, we suppose, do he or his friends wish to deny this. On this ground mainly, of his devotion to the greatest wrong that curses the earth, was he first brought forward by the Virginia delegation, and afterwards endorsed by the whole Southern Democracy, as a proper standard bearer of *their* principles. On this ground, he and his friends expect to see him elected—if elected he shall be; which is very doubtful."

So it seems Mr. Roger's own witness gives a palpable contradiction to his own statements. The charge brought by the Manchester Democrat, that Gen. Pierce is unsound on the Slavery question, is here triumphantly repelled and branded as false *by the language of the Democrat itself.*

We learn that Mr. Allen acquits himself well on the stump; and that Gen. Saunders discusses the various questions with great force and most commanding ability. We look for the triumphant election of the *whole* ticket, and a handsome increase of Reid's vote.

We regret to state that Maj. Gaston H. Wilder, one of the candidates for the Commons, is confined to a bed of sickness and of course unable to meet the people at the various gatherings. At the urgent request of his friends, he will not decline, but has consented that his name shall remain before the people. Under these circumstances, what do we find? Why he is assailed on the stump, and the attempt is made to prove that he voluntered in 1846, to go to Mexico, with the assurance in advance that he would be appointed to a lucrative office! We stamp this charge at once as false—we have seen the proof, and we know what we say to be true. Maj. Wilder, we learn, will issue a Circular to the people in the course of a few days.

Maj. Wilder's condition at this time appeals with peculiar force to every Democrat in the County. Will the Democrats of Wake stand by and see this sterling Democrat—this worthy citizen—this able and well informed politician, who has heretofore served them with such fidelity and zeal in the Legislature—will they, we ask, consent to see him sacrificed? Never! never! Let every Democrat, then, consider himself specially called upon to work for GASTON H. WILDER. Unable to appear in person in his own cause and the cause of the people, let others appear for him; and let his friends rebuke, in stern tones at the ballot-box, the pitiful and unmanly attempt of Whig leaders to prostrate his character while confined to a bed of sickness.

AN IMPORTANT FACT.

There are, in all, about 90,000 voters in this State. Of these, at least 40,000 are landholders, and consequently freehold voters. We have made the calculation, and find the fact to be so—thus: Wake County, for instance, has a free population of 15,478, and can give about 1,100 Senatorial votes. In 1844, in the contest between Thompson and Manly, she gave 1,083 Senatorial votes, and 17 is a very small allowance as an increase during eight years. Well, if Wake County, with a free population of 15,478, gives 1,100 Senatorial votes, what will a free population (the population of the State in 1850,) of 580,491 give? The result is a fraction over 11,000 votes. It is safe, therefore, to assume that there are 40,000 freehold voters in the State. Now for the application: These 40,000 freehold voters march *en masse* to the ballot-box and elect, by themselves and of themselves, fifty Senators—the *whole* of one branch of the Assembly; they then turn to the Commons box, and cast into that box over three-fourths of the strength which is exerted in electing members of the Commons! Thus the freehold voters substantially, to all intents and purposes, *elect and control both branches of the Assembly!* They first elect one branch and then throw 40,000 votes as against 50,000 votes in choosing the next branch; and still we hear the cry that "Free Suffrage" is an attack on the landed interest, and that the safety of property requires—to use the language of the Milton Chronicle, Mr. Kerr's home organ—that "*loafers* and *vagabonds*"—meaning non-landholders—shall not vote in the Senate.

David S. Reid is the originator and champion of Free Suffrage, and proposes, without injuring in the slightest degree any existing interest, to elevate these 50,000 non-landholders to a level with the landholders, and to make them freemen in fact and in deed, according to the act of the last Assembly and his Proclamation on the subject, now being published in all the newspapers of the State; whereas, John Kerr is *opposed* to Free Suffrage, and is willing to *allow* it to the people only on condition that they will undo their work on the subject already begun, call a Convention, throw the *whole* Constitution into it to be sifted and changed, and thus take amendments to that instrument which they have not demanded and do not want.

Lay these facts before the people.

MR. KERR DECAPITATING HIMSELF!

At Greensborough Mr. Kerr said, in the discussion between him and Gov. Reid, that the doctrine that a majority of the people could not call a Convention, was the doctrine that had taken off the heads of tyrants in Europe; and that it would take off political heads in this country. He added that in the days of the Revolution Dr. Caldwell preached a sermon to his Church, and told the people they were not bound by the oath they had taken to the British government; and that if Gov. Reid had a Constitution which a majority of the people could not amend, they were not bound by it. In reply to this portion of his speech Gov. Reid said he would like to know if Mr. Kerr had not voted, as one of the people, for the amendments to the Constitution in 1835. After some hesitation Mr. Kerr said he supposed he did so vote. Gov. Reid then told the people that according to Mr. Kerr's own admission, he had voted for this two-thirds provision, and also for the legislative mode of amending the Constitution, which he now calls anti-Republican and anti-American! A large majority in Guilford had voted to ratify these amendments; and Gov. Reid told the people he wished them to remember that when Mr. Kerr took off his head for standing by these provisions in the Constitution, they would have to give up theirs also, but first of all Mr. Kerr, according to his own admission, would have to take off his own head!

The Greensborough Patriot, which professes to give a fair account of the discussion, suppresses these facts.

☞ We learn that in the discussion at Doweltown, Surry, between Gov. Reid and Mr. Kerr, Gov. Reid had occasion to read Gen. Scott's letter in favor of the Bankrupt Law; and how do you think, reader and people of Cherokee County, Mr. Kerr replied? Can you guess? No—we will tell you: He read, as a set-off, Gov. Reid's message to the last Assembly recommending relief to the purchasers of Cherokee lands, and compared this to the Bankrupt Law! What will the people of Cherokee say to that? Mr. Kerr says a measure designed for their relief, was only another Bankrupt Law! *Are they bankrupts, as thus charged by Mr. Kerr?* Let them answer this question at the polls.

We have received the first number of the Semi-weekly Goldsborough Republican and Patriot. It is well gotten up, handsomely printed, and crowded with useful matter. We wish the Prepietors much success.

THE LATE WILLIAM B. SHEPARD.

Mr. Kerr said in his Salem Speech, that just so soon as a Whig became a Secessionist or Disunionist, he deserted the Whigs and went over to the Democratic ranks; and that when the late Hon. William B. Shepard "turned Secessionist" he joined the Democratic party. Gov. Reid in reply said, "Mr. Kerr, why did you not charge that when you were down in Pasquotank?" Mr. Kerr, "I did." Gov. Reid, "what, *publicly?*" Mr. Kerr, No, but *privately*, and the Whigs told me that there he could not carry one dozen votes." Gov. Reid then told the people that Mr. Kerr had never brought this charge publicly against William B. Shepard "*till he heard he was dead.*" We *know* these facts to be so.

It is a slander upon William B. Shepard to say he was a Disunionist. He was no traitor to the Union, as his whole public life proves. No man labored more faithfully than he did in the last Assembly for the Constitution in its purity, or for the true principles upon which the Union is based; and no man has sought more earnestly than he has to preserve and maintain it as our fathers formed it, against the assaults of Mr. Kerr's Northern allies, Seward and his gang. Nor is it true that he deserted the Whig party and joined the Democratic. He differed widely with most of the Whigs, it is admitted, upon one great question—the question of Slavery, which is justly regarded as above party; but he maintained his position in the Whig ranks to the day of his death. *He* never declared himself a Democrat; and it is not for such as John Kerr to assume to speak for *him.* We have no doubt, however, had he lived, that most of his associations and sympathies for the future would have been with the Democratic party, for the plain reason that that party was, in his judgment, incomparably sounder on the Slavery question and the rights of the States than the *late* Whig party, *as a party.* He was, in truth, as little bound by the demands or commands of party as any citizen who ever lived or died in the State. What his judgment approved he advocated, without reference to party results; and while he was always liberal in his Speeches and votes towards all portions of the State, no order from the Raleigh Junto—no party command of whatsoever character, could swerve him from his steadfast devotion to the interests, the honor, or the rights of his constituents. As to his loss of influence in his District, as charged by Mr. Kerr, we do not believe a word of it. He was frequently elected to the Senate without opposition, and once, we believe, when absent from his District, an unusual thing in this State; and if his health and life had been spared, he would no doubt at this time have been in the field, scattering his antagonists and their false doctrines like chaff before the wind. We differed with him on a number of important public questions, but he was A MAN; he had our respect while living, and we stand prepared to defend his reputation against the assaults of demagogues, when dead.

We leave it with our readers to pass their own judgment upon Mr. Kerr's taste and manliness in thus assailing the character of William B. Shepard. He rests, "full of honors," if not "full of years." Let no hand be suffered, for vile party purposes, to snatch one garland from the turf that covers his remains; but let the marble go up on the spot where he sleeps, and let the chisel trace upon it in characters which time may not efface—"HE WAS AN HONEST MAN AND A PATRIOT—HE SERVED HIS COUNTRY WITH FIDELITY AND ZEAL, AND DIED WITH NO STAIN UPON HIS NAME."

BEAR IN MIND,

That the charge that Gov. Reid voted, while in Congress, for the Wilmot Proviso, *is false.*

Bear in mind that the charge that Governor Reid voted, while in the Legislature to sell poor white men, *is false.*

Bear in mind that the charge that Gov. Reid was once opposed to Free Suffrage, *is false.*

These charges have been perferred against Gov. Reid by unscrupulous partizans, *who know them to be untrue;* and we have branded them in this summary way, so that every one may see their real character at a glance.

Beware of falsehoods put afloat by unprincipled Whig partizans on the eve and day of election. The friends and minions of exclusive privileges are determined to leave no means untried to strike down the champion of Free Suffrage. Free Suffrage men! this cause is *yours*—see to it that your gallant advocate, now toiling in the mountains in your behalf, has justice done him in the campaign and at the polls.

MR. KERR AND GEN. SCOTT.

We learn that at Greenville Mr. Kerr paid Mr. Fillmore the highest compliments—spoke of him as the friend of the South and the defender of the Constitution, and said he would not support Gen. Scott unless he occupied Mr. Fillmore's position on the Slavery question. This brought forth great applause.

Well, Gov. Reid said in reply he did not pretend to be a prophet, but he would venture to predict that if the people there assembled could six weeks hence hear Mr. Kerr in the mountains of North Carolina, they would hear him advocating not Mr. Fillmore's claims, but Gen. Scott and gunpowder. His prediction has proved true to the letter.

Mr. Fillmore has said himself, in a late letter, that he has been "sacrificed" by his party because he stood by the Constitution, and endeavored to perform his duty; but the only response we get from Mr. Kerr to this is, "hurrah for old Chippewa and gunpowder"!

We should not be surprised if Mr. Kerr were to *change his tone* in relation to Gen. Scott when he gets to Buncombe.

WARREN COUNTY.

The Hon. Weldon N. Edwards will, we learn, be supported by his friends for re-election to the Senate from this County. The last "News" contains an Address to the freeholders of Warren by Gen. M. T. Hawkins, in which that gentleman announces himself a candidate for the Senate. Mr. Edwards is understood to be opposed to and Gen. Hawkins in favor of Free Suffrage.

Edwin D. Drake, Richard B. Robinson, and Thos. H. Christmas, Esqs., are announced in the "News" as candidates for the House of Commons from Warren County.

Warren County gave Mr. Polk, in 1844, 810 votes; and the largest vote she ever gave David S. Reid was 689. Our friends in Warren can do better than this, and we trust they will. We shall count upon at least 750 votes for Reid, in Warren, on the 5th of August.

Every whig paper we have seen in the State is for Scott and Graham. The Commercial, at Wilmington, (neutral) is not, and the "immaculate" (News) at Asheville, do. Whigs, mark those who would betray you. *Asheville Messenger.*

The Commercial, at Wilmington, is not a *neutral* but a *Whig* paper; and Edney, when he wrote the above, knew the fact to be so.

The Whigs had better "mark" those who, like Edney, Woodfin, and others, would "betray" them into the hands of Seward and his gang.

A weak attempt to bolster up John Kerr--The Register's Extra answered.

The Raleigh Register issued an Extra on the 16th, containing what purports to be a certificate, by way of showing what Mr. Kerr said in the discussion in Greensborough, but which is indeed an ingenious *argument*, drawn up no doubt by Mr. Gilmer, one of the signers, who is a special pleader of the first water. We looked upon this attempt to shield and bolster up John Kerr as so weak and lame, that we did not think it at all necessary to issue an Extra in reply; but we shall now take up this *argument*, and expose it thoroughly.

We give, first, the statement heretofore published by us, of what Mr. Kerr really did say and omit to say in Greensborough:

We the undersigned were present at the discussion between Gov. Reid and John Kerr, Esq. in the town of Greensborough, on Tuesday the 29th day of June last, and do certify that we understood Mr. Kerr to say in substance,

First, That he was in favor of a Convention, and should vote for the same at the polls, if that question should be submitted to the people.

Secondly, That a majority of the people of the State had a right to change their Constitution; and whoever in the Legislature should vote against a bill for a Convention, after a majority of the people of the State had voted therefor, was an aristocrat, and no republican.

Thirdly, That a majority of the whole people of the United States had a right to change the Constitution of the United States; and whoever denied this proposition, his head would come to the political block.

Fourthly, That in speaking of the basis of representation he employed the term "mixed basis," and did not say whether he intended thereby the present basis of representation or not.

Fifthly, That in his speech of two hours in length, he did not say a solitary word about the School Fund.

Sixthly, That he was asked distinctly by Gov. Reid for what he desired a Convention, and this question was repeated a second or third time by Gov. Reid, and Mr. Kerr made no answer; whereupon Gov. Reid called upon the people to take notice of the fact.

Wilson S. Hill, sr., J. R. McLean, Jas. W. Dick, B. G. Graham, Samuel M. Keys, Wilson S. Hill, jr., S. M. Simpson, J. W. Schultz, J. C. Butcher, Ansalem Reid, Elijah Martin.

July 12th, 1852.

It is stated above, it will be observed, *first*, that Mr. Kerr said he was in favor of a Convention, and should vote for the same at the polls; *secondly*, that a majority of the people of the State have a right to change their Constitution, and whoever in the Legislature should vote against a Convention, after a majority of the people had voted therefor, is an aristocrat and no republican; *thirdly*, that a majority of the people of the United States have a right to change the Constitution of the United States, and whoever denies this proposition his head will come to the political block; *fourthly*, that in speaking of the basis, he employed the term "mixed" basis, and did not say whether he intended thereby the present basis or not; *fifthly*, that in a speech of two hours he was profoundly silent as to the School Fund; *sixthly*, that he was distinctly and repeatedly asked by Gov. Reid what he wanted a Convention for, and he refused to answer.

These are the charges, certified to by eleven of as respectable men as Guilford County can produce—how are they met? Here is the certificate or *argument* relied upon by the Register:

"The undersigned who were present and heard the discussion between Governor Reid and Mr. Kerr in Greensborough on the 29th June, certify that it was stated clearly, and distinctly by Governor Reid, *assented to by Mr. Kerr, and understood by the audience generally*, as we believe, that Governor Reid and Mr. Kerr occupied the same positions on the Basis question, and the mode of distributing the School Fund. Any attempt to make any other *idea* out of said discussion as to these two questions is *false*.

It was not pretended by Governor Reid, that Mr. Kerr had varied in any *position*, from what he had occupied previously in the East, except he was now for Scott, the nominee, whereas in the East he had advocated the claims of Mr. Fillmore. Gov. Reid was *particular* to have it understood that *he and Mr. Kerr held the same opinions* on the School Fund and the basis question.

Mr. Kerr in all things was clearly understood to occupy the same ground, that he was reported in the Register to have maintained in his speech at Raleigh, changing in no respect.

Mr. Kerr stated distinctly, that he was opposed to all illegal irregularities, and to Dorrism in all its shapes, but declared himself for a Convention called according to the provisions of the Constitution, the people being first consulted on the question at the polls.

He recurred to the *former* opinions of Gen Saunders, as to the will of a majority of the people, and in illustrating, stated that he conceived it dangerous to withstand the wishes of a decided majority of the people, *clearly expressed*—that the expressed will of a majority in his opinion would be respected, and in the end acted on.

It certainly was not understood, and could not be inferred from anything Mr. Kerr said by way of illustration or otherwise, that he even intimated that a majority of the people of the United States, as a consolidated mass, (irrespective of their action in the States, separately acting in their highest sovereign capacity,) had the right to change the Constitution of the United States. He only spoke of the effects of Legislators opposing and disregarding the will of the people of these States, either in amending the State Constitution, or the Constitution of the United States.

John A. Gilmer, M. S. Sherwood, W. A. Caldwell, Jesse H. Lindsay, Emsley Donnell, R. N. Caldwell, J. J. M. Lindsay, Jed. H. Lindsay, Sam'l Rainey, W. J. McConnell, Wm. S. Gilmer, J. A. Mebane, Thos. Caldwell, S. W. James, Thos. B. Donnell, Robert W. Denney, D. C. Mebane, James H. Jollee, Joab Hiatt, Alphonso Whitington, F. M. Walker, John L. Cole.

Greensborough, July 15, 1852.

Gov. Reid, it seems, according to this statement, *had to speak for Mr. Kerr* both as to the basis and the School Fund! How was it *in the East?* How was it here, on the 4th of June? We quote as follows from the Register;

"Mr. Kerr declared himself against a change of the basis, and that if, in Buncombe they could or would make any thing out of that, (which he did not believe they had any disposition to do,) they would have to do so. He advocated in the West what he had advocated in the East; and his character must greatly change *if he should shrink from an avowal in one section which he had made in another*, With regard to the distribution of the School Fund, if asked if he were in favor of the white basis, he would say once for all, *he was not*—he was in favor of its remaining as it is."

We learn that in his speech here Mr. Kerr was eloquent on the subjects of the basis and the School Fund; that he dwelt upon them at length; and that Gov. Reid had no occasion, as at Greensborough, *to speak for him on those topics*, or to drag out of him his opinions thereupon. Mr. Gilmer, be it observed, *does not deny* that Mr. Kerr took ground for a "*mixed*" basis; nor does he assert that *Mr. Kerr himself* said a word either as to the basis or the School Fund! Mark that! "*Gov. Reid* was particular to have it understood," &c., &c. Does not that, of itself, prove that there is something wrong? Why could not *Mr. Kerr* be "particular to have it understood"? Was he not more concerned to have *his own opinions known* than Gov. Reid? Again: Mr. Kerr, as the Register has admitted, and as Mr. Gilmer does not deny, said he was for a "*mixed*" basis, and did not say, himself, that he was for the *present basis*. Why this change of tone? Was not this the first time he had used the term "*mixed*" basis? And if so, why did he use it just then and there? Why could he not say the *present* basis, as he said here and in all the East?

So much for the basis and the School Fund. We have shown, first, according to Mr. Gilmer himself, that Gov. Reid had to speak *for* Mr. Kerr on those important questions; secondly, that Mr. Gilmer does not deny that Mr. Kerr used the term "mixed" basis; thirdly, that Mr. Gilmer admits Mr. Kerr to have been profoundly silent, (as charged by our Correspondent,) in a two hours speech on the subject of the School Fund.

But says Mr. Gilmer, "Mr. Kerr in all things was clearly understood to occupy the same ground" he occupied here. If so, how could Messrs. Hill, McLean, and others, who are just as veracious and intelligent as Mr. Gilmer and his co-signers, have understood him differently? Is that "clear" which involves or requires *an argument?*

Again: It is admitted, by Mr. Gilmer, that Mr. Kerr "declared himself for a Convention called according to the provisions of the Constitution, the people being first consulted on the question at the polls." This is all we or our Correspondent charged, to wit, that Mr. Kerr asserted the right of a majority of the people of the State to change their Constitution. This, then, as we have heretofore stated, is Mr. Kerr's doctrine: A majority of the people of the State have a right to command a change of their Constitution; if they so command at the polls, the Legislature is bound to obey the command and give a *two-thirds* vote accordingly; and that member from New Hanover, Wake, Brunswick, Bertie, Johnston, or Northampton, who votes, under the circumstances, in obedience to the wishes of his constituents, *against* a Convention, is "*an aristocrat, and no republican*"!

Again: It is admitted, by Mr. Gilmer and his cosigners, that Mr. Kerr took the ground that a majority of the people of the United States, acting "separately" as "States" in "their highest sovereign capacity," have a right to change the Constitution of the United States; whereas, Mr. Hill and his cosigners declare that Mr. Kerr said "a majority of the whole people of the United States have a right to change the Constitution of the United States." But if there be a difference in this matter, how or in what way is it practical or important? Suppose *the States* were to act in their "highest sovereign capacity," what would be the result? Suppose New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, the empire States of the Union, and non-slaveholding States, were to come forward and demand of Congress that steps should be taken to alter the Federal Constitution so as to strike out the three-fifths principle, and also to give Congress other and further control over the institution of Slavery; and suppose all the other non-slaveholding States should follow the examples of these three States—WHO COULD ARREST SUCH AN AGITATION, OR FORESEE ITS END? Would or could Seward ask any more? And yet these rights of majorities are urged by a candidate sustained by slaveholders; and we are told that he has been "slandered" when the truth only has been fastened on him and his destructive doctrines exposed!

So much as to a Convention and the rights of bare majorities, *as opposed to express provisions of the Constitutions* of the State and of the United States. We have shown, first, according to Mr. Gilmer himself, that Mr. Kerr *is for a Convention*, to be called as the result of the action or the vote of a bare majority; secondly, that Mr. Kerr holds the right of a majority of the people of the United States, acting in their "highest sovereign capacity," to change the Constitution of the United States; and thirdly, we have shown the ruinous agitation on the Slavery question which this last position of Mr. Kerr is calculated to *invite* and produce in the free States.

We might elaborate these various points, but do not deem it necessary to do so now. All intelligent readers will comprehend at a glance Mr. Kerr's positions—their opposition to express provisions of our fundamental laws—their dangerous nature, and the importance of checking the growth of such doctrines in our midst. We have shown that if the certificate of Mr. Gilmer and his co-signers amounts to any thing, it sustains all we have heretofore charged, whether on the authority of our Correspondent or by the certificate heretofore published and now re-published in our columns; that, in other words, Mr. Gilmer ☞ *either fails to deny important facts, or confesses them, or avoids their force by skilful and ingenious special pleading.* ☜

But, we repeat, we rely implicitly on the statements of Mr. Hill and his co-signers. *There can be no doubt that what they say is true.* Their statements are confirmed, if confirmation be at all necessary, by letters heretofore published by us from Wilkes and Rockingham. Our Rockingham Correspondent, writing under date July 8, says:

"After seeing the Asheville News, Kerr, I think, determined to shuffle a little; and it was amusing to hear him loom at Greensborough about how he intended to go to the polls and vote for an open Convention; which declaration, I believe, was barely pumped out of him in monosyllables while in the East; and though repeatedly asked what he wanted with a Convention, and what changes in the Constitution he proposed to make, he never unbuttoned his lips, evidently very willing for a Western audience to believe him at heart for effecting more changes than *prudence* would allow him openly to advocate. He did not say one word about the School Fund, and many Whigs who were present and heard him, believe to this day that he has been misrepresented on that question, and that he is in favor of changing the present mode of distribution."

Our Wilkes Correspondent says that at the discussion in Wilkesborough Mr. Kerr exhibited "great reluctance to state his position with regard to the distribution of the School Fund." And another Rockingham Correspondent says that in the discussion at Salem, Gov. Reid, who led off, asked Mr. Kerr to define his position on the School Fund; that Mr. Kerr went through his Speech without thus defining his position; and that after Mr. Kerr had concluded, Gov. Reid again asked him to define his position on the subject. Mr. Kerr replied, "Oh yes! *I had forgotten* that, but I occupy precisely the same grounds that Gov. Reid does on that question." "Look out!" exclaims our Correspondent, "Mr. Kerr is becoming *forgetful* as he goes West."

Fellow-citizens, there can be no mistake about Gov. Reid's positions. He has been before you for four years either as a candidate or as Governor; and no man can say that he has ever varied, or changed his tone, or shrunk on any public question. What he is *he is*, and every body knows it. Will you consent to see him stricken down—turned out of office, to gratify and elevate such a weathercock, such a changeling, such a demagogue as John Kerr? Will you strike down Free Suffrage? We do not believe you will. Then rally for your candidate—work in his cause, as he is working in yours, and your triumph will be certain and complete. This is THE PEOPLE'S cause, and in their hands we are content to leave it.

Senator Douglas delivered a great Speech in Richmond, Va. a few evenings since. He *did not* come as far South as North Carolina, but returned from Richmond to his duties in the Senate. So the Raleigh Register may cease to abuse and tremble. "The Douglas" is "over the border," and the Register, though sadly frightened, has not been hurt.

REID TICKETS in any quantity may be had at the Standard Office, free of charge.

HEAR AN OLD SOLDIER!

We are permitted (says the Warrenton News,) to make the following extracts from a letter received by a gentleman in this county, from a friend of his, and which we insert with pleasure, as they contain some excellent ideas on the subject of Free Suffrage, a perusal of which we recommend to our readers:

"Upon an examination of the records of the Company that I had the honor to command during the war of 1812, I find that at the time of its full organization it was composed of 103 men (including officers,) and of those 103 not more than 11 or 12 at farthest were freeholders, and of those few several procured substitutes and left the service before the company was discharged. What is here stated of my company would, I dare say, apply to all the forces I saw in the service, and there were upwards of ten thousand of them. So you see what class of citizens our country have to rely on for protection ond defence in time of war. Many, very many of the brave non-freeholders who served with me were men of families, which they left, with all the endearments of "sweet home," to encounter the hardships and privations, (not a few,) incident to military life; all of which they bore without a murmur, and with a cheerfulness becoming men who loved their country. And yet the few who survive the scythe of Time, as well as the offspring of those who have departed, are forbid to go up to the polls and vote without the pitiful appendage of 50 acres of land. How long do you think it will be before these lordlings will discover it to be necessary for a free-man to own fifty acres of land before he can become a soldier, or be eligible to work on the roads and highways?

If anti-Free Suffrage constitutes Democracy, then, sir, I must commence my Horn Book of politics again. * * * Two years ago I stood with my arms folded in silence and witnessed my friends and *cause* sacrificed; but I assure you it shall not be the case this time, for if both fall, I will be buried in the ruins. One word by way of admonition: the only way for the friends of Free Suffrage to succeed is to persevere, and keep the main question agitated, and for us all to be vigilant till the last vote is polled.

* * * * * * * *

The first part of my letter contains a historical fact, and if you can glean anything from it I shall be more than compensated. *

BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

We learn from the Wilmington Herald that Dr. John H. Hill, of Brunswick, has withdrawn his name as a candidate for the Commons in that County. The Journal gives the reasons for his withdrawal, as follows:

"Dr. Hill withdrew from the canvass, because, "in accordance with his well-known high-mindedness of character," *he could not, and would not support Gen. Scott.* This fact the Herald does not state. He withdrew, although it is morally certain that he could have been elected in opposition to the Scott interest, because he did not wish to be placed in direct antagonism with those with whom he had been used to act. He yielded his candidacy to the clamors of the Scott Whigs—his opposition to Scott he did not and could not yield, and he said so distinctly at Rowell's.

Dr. Hill is none the less a Whig than he was, although he cannot endure the associations of Scott, or the open Convention doctrines of Mr. Kerr. There are intelligent Whig gentlemen in Brunswick, and New Hanover, besides Dr. Hill, who cannot go these things; and denunciation will not mend the matter for our Scott and Kerr friends."

PIERCE AND KING CLUB.

The Democrats had a meeting respectable in numbers and most enthusiastic as to feeling, in the Court House in this City on Saturday night last. See proceedings in another column.

Mr. Branch delivered one of the ablest speeches it has been our fortune to hear during the campaign. We congratulate the party in the District upon their good fortune in securing his services before the people as Elector.

Gen. Saunders, who had just arrived in town from the campaign in the County, was also called out. He gave an interesting account of the campaign, and urged upon the Democracy of the City the importance of vigilance and exertion in the present contest.

It will be seen, by the proceedings, that the Democrats of the PIERCE and KING Club intend to give a Barbacue in this place, at the close of the campaign. We hope our friends will spread information of it, and invite *all the people* to be present.

MR. KERR'S WISDOM. Mr. Kerr says it is anti-republican and anti-American to alter our State Constitution by legislative enactment. The *Constitution* provides for its alteration either in that way or by a Convention; and this provision for altering by legislative enactment and the sanction of the people at the polls, was conceived and sustained by the leading men in the Convention of 1835, among whom were Gaston, Daniel, Meares, and others who might be named. Mr. Kerr, according to Mr. Kerr, is right—*he* is the true republican and American, and the members of that Convention, who voted for this provision, were all wrong and any thing but republicans. So says Mr. Kerr.

Mr. Kerr is a *wise* man.

STANDARD FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

We propose to send the Standard to subscribers for six months, at $1 for the Weekly, and $2 for the Semi-Weekly, in advance. This period will embrace the campaign for Governor, President, and also the proceedings of the Legislature, which is to meet in October next.

We appeal to our friends in all parts of the State, to circulate the documents. Now is the time to lay facts before the people. If we would succeed we must work—we must make sacrifices of time and labor for the cause. No valuable result was ever achieved without effort.

Send in the names.

"Bear in mind that John Kerr is a better Free Suffrage man than David S. Reid."
Raleigh Register.

"Free Suffrage will strike down this protection of property, and *leave the landholder to the tender mercy of loafers and vagabonds.*" *Milton Chronicle.*

The first extract above, is from Mr. Kerr's Central Organ, the Register; and the second extract is from Mr. Kerr's Home Organ, the Milton Chronicle. Comment is unnecessary.

THE "WESTERN DEMOCRAT." We have received the first number of the "Western Democrat," a paper just established in Charlotte by R. P. Waring, Esq. The "Democrat" is a large and handsome sheet, and must command a good support. Mr. Waring, the Editor, is a sound Democrat, and wields a forcible and ready pen.

An Extra Term of Wake Superior Court is being held here this week, his Honor Judge Bailey presiding. A number of witnesses in the Outlaw Will Case are in attendance, but it is not entirely certain, we understand, that the case will be tried.

Mr. Webster still refuses to say that he will vote for Gen. Scott. Meantime his friends, the "Union" Whigs, are taking steps to bring him forward as a third candidate. He will probably speak out in the course of a week or so, and we shall then know whether he knuckles to Seward or defies him.

The nickname of "Fuss and Feathers" was given to General Scott by the Whig Editor of the New York Mirror in its zeal for old "Rough and Ready,"

We learn that the late rains have had a fine effect upon the crops. Cotton looks well, and the promise is good for a most abundant crop of corn.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1848.

The nominations of both the great political parties of the country, for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, being now made, the data on which to base calculations as to their success, will be of particular interest. We therefore here annex the popular vote at the last Presidential election.

States.	*Taylor.*	*Cass.*	*Van Buren*
Alabama,	30,482	31,363	
Arkansas,	7,588	9,300	
Connecticut,	30,314	27,046	5,005
Delaware,	6,422	5,910	80
Florida,	4,539	3,238	
Georgia,	47,544	44,809	
Illinois,	53,215	56,629	15,804
Indiana,	60,907	74,745	8,100
Iowa,	11,178	12,125	1,120
Kentucky,	67,141	49,720	
Louisiana,	18,217	15,370	1
Maine,	35,276	40,206	12,178
Maryland,	37,702	34,528	125
Massachusetts,	61,070	35,281	38,058
Michigan,	23,940	30,687	10,389
Mississippi,	25,922	26,537	
Missouri,	32,671	40,077	
N. Hampshire,	14,781	27,763	7,560
New Jersey,	40,015	36,901	849
New York,	218,583	114,319	120,197
North Carolina,	43,519	34,869	85
Ohio,	138,359	154,773	35,347
Pennsylvania,	185,730	172,186	11,177
Rhode Island,	6,779	3,646	730
*South Carolina,			
Tennessee,	64,705	58,419	
Texas,	4,509	10,668	3
Vermont,	23,122	10,948	13,837
Virginia,	45,265	46,738	9
Wisconsin,	13,747	15,001	10,418
Total,	1,362,242	1,223,795	291,378

Taylor over Cass,	138,447
Cass and Van Buren over Taylor,	152,931

*Presidential electors chosen by the legislature.

THE CONTRAST.

The Pennsylvanian draws the following strong contrast between the candidates for President:

GENERAL SCOTT AND GENERAL PIERCE. We accord full honor to General Scott as a hero; but like Gen. Taylor, who was frank and fearless enough to confess his incapacity for the Presidential chair, we do not believe he is competent to the duties of the high station to which he aspires. Gen. Taylor, we had abundant Whig authority in 1848 for saying, was superior to Scott in many respects, especially in modesty, in prudence, and in the management of those in his command. Hence the comparison is hardly treasonable. Nor will it be treasonable to say that General Pierce is a fitter man for President, by ten thousand times than Gen. Scott. The career and the character of the Democratic candidate alike and abundantly establish this fact. The two, however, furnish some strange contrasts for the general reader. We give a few:

Gen. Pierce has modestly refrained from pressing himself for public station. Gen. Scott has never been satisfied, but has always been crying with the horse-leech, "Give, give, give," whether of office or emolument.

Gen. Pierce has repeatedly resigned high stations, preferring the quiet of private life. Gen. Scott has never been satisfied, but now holds, and doubtless will continue to hold his position as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, even while the Whig candidate for President—a position worth, with the perquisites, about TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR.

Gen. Pierce is a singularly unobtrusive, well-balenced, and well-disciplined statesman. Gen. Scott is a vain, self-opinionated, and illy-regulated public man.

Gen. Pierce, in his whole career, has never once pandered to fanaticism, whatever shape it assumed. Gen. Scott was originally for Native Americanism, and for years past has given his confidence to the leaders of the free soil Whigs.

The contrast may be, and will be continued hereafter."

BEAR IT IN MIND!

That David S. Reid is opposed to allowing the voice of the sovereign *People* to be heard, in the matter of amending their own Constitution, and that he holds a deaf ear to their wishes in this vital matter!
Raleigh Register.

"Bear it in mind" that the *Raleigh Register*, in writing the above, has published an utter falsehood. Who said that Amendments to the Constitution should be effected in the manner that Free Suffrage is proposed to be obtained? The *People.* Who said that when a Convention is called it should be by *two-thirds* of all the members of each branch of the Legislature? The *People.* Gov. Reid favors amendments by Legislative enactment; the mode that the *people* have sanctioned; is this opposing the voice of the people? He says however, that a bare majority cannot call a Convention Constitutionally; the people have said the same thing, by adopting a Constitution which lays down a different rule for calling a Convention. Is this opposing the voice of the people?

Is not the voice of the people heard in the Legislature, composed as it is by Representatives immediately from the people? Are not the laws passed, and all the acts done by the Legislature, the result of the "voice of the people?" When the State, two years ago, turned out Whigs and put in Democrats, didn't the Register hear the "voice of the people?" And now that a rumbling noise is heard from the seashore to the mountains; from valley and hill top, the sound of which is gathering, louder and louder for Reid, Free Suffrage and Victory; can't the Register distinguish the voice of the sovereign people? If not, he is getting mighty hard of hearing.
Warrenton News.

NEW CUTS FOR THE SCOTT PICTURE-BOOK. In our last number we quoted from the Scott picture-book, which the whigs are sending over the country, those thrilling passages which relate how the "bank robber" would not steal his medal, and how the "head thief" sent him back his money.

This glowing production, so filled with pictures of Gen. Scott's sayings and doings, has suggested to us a few new designs, which we mention as good matter for the next edition, in case a few of the "million copies" shall yet remain to be printed and sent out.

Among these historical subjects which occur to us are:

Gen. Scott "fired with indignation" against adopted citizens!

Gen. Scott drawing up the address to disfranchise them!

Gen. Scott supporting the bankrupt bill!

Gen. Scott wishing to vote for the national bank bill and the distribution bill!

Gen. Scott abolishing the veto!

Gen. Scott putting the three new planks into the whig platform!

Gen. Scott at the head of the "Galphin tail!"

Gen. Scott urging abolition petitions upon Congress to be referred and reported on!

Gen. Scott refusing to write before his nomination!

This last should be a large picture. On one side should be the "public" whom Gen. Scott fears to "disgust" if he takes pen in hand. The General himself may be represented in the centre as "talking freely" to Mr. Botts, out of whose "breeches-pocket" peers a *very small letter* to Mr. Native-American Archer; while, to balance the picture, on the other side we may have the Whig Convention, under the lead of Messrs. Seward and Johnston, striking up that "bargain" which is to get Gen. Scott nominated by a few southern votes in exchange for the *platform!* Beside this should be seen in the distance the office of the New York Tribune, with its editor in the act of expectoration.

We cannot doubt that the Scott picture-book, furnished with these *addenda*, and sent out by the million over the country, will produce a very salutary impression on the public mind. In fact, these additions would introduce a really political element in that valuable work which, as now published, it entirely wants. *Washington Union.*

CANDIDATES. We understand from the Wilmington Herald that Mr. Charles A. Harrison, whig, has become a candidate for the House of Commons in Sampson county.

We learn also from the same source, that Col. Jas. Burney has become a candidate for the Senate in the senatorial district composed of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus.

W. W. Avery, Esq., is a candidate for the Commons in Burke. *Fay. Carolinian.*

PIERCE AND KING CLUB.

Pursuant to adjournment the Pierce and King Club, or Democratic Association of Wake County, assembled in the Court-House on Saturday the 17th July, at 8 o'clock. The Committee appointed to report permanent officers for the Club submitted the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

The Committee appointed to report officers and a Constitution for the Wake County Pierce and King Club, recommend for President thereof, W. W. HOLDEN; for 1st Vice President, JEREMIAH NIXON, 2d Vice President, JAMES F. JORDAN; Secretaries, M. A. BLEDSOE, and GEORGE T. COOKE. Also the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the Constitution of the Cass and Butler Club of 1848, be and is hereby adopted as far as applicable, as the Constitution of this Club.

Mr. Holden, upon taking the Chair, entertained the Club with an interesting and forcible speech, fully and satisfactorily vindicating the character of our patriotic leader, Franklin Pierce, against the slanderous attacks which have been made upon him. He also appealed to the Democracy and the friends of Free Suffrage, in earnest terms, to do their full duty for our candidate for Governor, David S. Reid, between this and on the day of the election.

Loud calls were then made for L. O'B. Branch, Esq., the Democratic Elector for this District. Mr. Branch rose and spoke for more than an hour, in a most able and eloquent manner, in defence of the platform of Democracy and their candidate for President, and also exposing in no favourable light the platform and the candidate of the Whigs. He also spoke of the importance of the August elections, and called upon every Democrat to rouse himself and work for David S. Reid and the noble cause of which he is the advocate. Mr. Branch's remarks were received with warm applause.

Mr. Burch said he saw present an old soldier who had just returned from "the war"—Gen. Saunders—and he knew the Club would be glad to hear from him. Gen. Saunders then rose and spoke for more than half an hour, giving a most interesting and gratifying account of the progress of the campaign in Wake County. He said the people out of town were united and enthusiastic, and if the City and vicinity would only do their duty, all would be well. He also alluded to the unfounded and illiberal attacks which are being made on Maj. Gaston H. Wilder, one of the candidates for the Commons in Wake, while confined to a bed of sickness—most triumphantly vindicated Maj. Wilder against these charges, and appealed to all Democrats to stand by him and exert themselves for him with increased vigor under such circumstances and at a time like this. Gen. Saunders' remarks were responded to most heartily by the Club.

Mr. P. Busbee stated that the centre was firm, and determined to do its full share in the contest; and as some evidence of this he moved that the Executive Committee of this Club be instructed to prepare, at the close of the campaign in the County, a Barbacue large enough for every body and "the rest of mankind." He hoped such an entertainment would be given, and that the people of both parties would be present in large numbers. The motion was put and unanimously adopted. On motion of Mr. Burch, the Committee were further instructed to raise a hickory pole in this City, with a flag with suitable inscriptions.

The President has appointed the following gentlemen the Executive Committe of the Club: Perrin Busbee, Dr. W. R. Scott, Col. W. L. Otey, Fabius J. Hutchins, and O. L. Burch.

The Club adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

W. W. HOLDEN, *President.*

J. NIXON, } *Vice Presidents.*
J. F. JORDAN, }
M. A. BLEDSOE, } *Secretaries.*
G. T. COOKE, }

A CARD.

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1852.

MR. HOLDEN: *Dear Sir*: I observed from a communication published in the last number of your paper that Mr. Kerr, the Whig gubernatorial candidate, has endeavored to produce the impression on the public mind that I was favorable to the passage of the Homestead Bill. I cannot conceive what bearing this fact, if true, as stated, can have on the pending contest between Gov. Reid and himself. I had supposed that great and important questions of State policy were the proper and legitimate issues in a State Election, but as this appears not to be the case, and as my views have been misrepresented in order to sustain a false position, I consider it but an act of justice to myself to say that I was much opposed to the passage of the Homestead Bill, and if I had been in the City of Washington at the time would have most certainly voted against it. The Bill is wrong, both in principle and in its details. It has always been my opinion that Congress held the public lands as a trustee, and holding them in that capacity that it possesses no right to dispose of them excepting for the purpose of executing the intentions of the trust. The Bill in question, so far from being intended for any such purpose was in direct conflict with it. But I am not disposed to enter into an argument on the subject. With respect,

W. S. ASHE.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS. There has been a considerable quantity of rain in the vicinity of Georgetown during the past week. The rice crops, the True Republican says, are good.

There was a most refreshing and abundant rain in Edgefield on the 6th inst. The Advertiser says that the prospects for the coming crops are very fine in that neighborhood, and judging from existing circumstances, it trusts that the cotton crop will open at 10 cents per pound, and corn at fifty cents a bushel.

The editor of the Lancaster, S. C. Ledger, who has just returned to his post, from a visit to this city states that the crops look promising on the road, and that the yield of corn between Lancaster and Camden will no doubt be greater this year than has been the case for a long time.

The Anderson Gazette has been informed that there was full blown cotton blossoms on the 10th June on Maj. Harrison's plantation in the upper part of Anderson district; also, that there were cotton blossoms on Mrs. Sloan's plantation on the 20th of June.

In Georgia the Atlanta Intelligencer says that accounts from all directions represent the growing crop of corn to be in an unusually fine condition. The same may be said of other grains. The wheat crop of the State has this year been quite large, and has been generally harvested in an excellent condition. The cotton crop, however, does not promise so well. In the middle and lower parts of the State the growing crop is said to be backward, and in some parts of Alabama, the worms are making sad havoc on the plantations. In the upper parts of Georgia the crops are in a much better condition.

The Tallahassee Florida Sentinel of the 6th inst., says that the showers have been uncommonly heavy for the last ten or twelve days, and must have considerably damaged the plantations in that vicinity. In fact it has heard of instances in which the growing corn and cotton had been literally washed up by the flood. On the 25th ult., a shower fell within four or five miles from Tallahassee in such torrents, that half-grown fowls in the yard were drowned before they could find shelter. On the 2d and 3rd inst., there were uncommonly heavy showers in Tallahassee, and from the fact that the mails failed entirely the whole of the latter part of the week, the Sentinel infers that north of Tallahassee to Oglethorpe, the country is pretty well drowned.

As a general thing, however in Middle Florida, the crops of all kinds, thus far, are more than ordinarily promising. *Charleston Courier.*

We publish in full, perhaps to the exclusion of other matter, an extra from the office of the Raleigh Standard. It speaks for itself, and the importance of the bearing of its facts upon the election for Governor which will take place in less than three weeks, will ensure it an attentive perusal. There is no doubt in our minds of the truth of the statements made and certified to with regard to Mr. Kerr's positions at Greensborough; and we must candidly say, that we cannot see how any Eastern man can support him—or Western man either, for that matter—when the inconsistency of his course is taken into account. The gentlemen whose names are given, are, we presume, all men of high respectability—some of them we know are; and as the Standard remarks, "their word, where they are known, is regarded as conclusive as to any fact stated by them." Let our friends of both parties read—weigh—and reflect upon these things. *Wilmington Journal.*

Hon. Thomas H. Benton, "Old Bullion," goes in heartily for the Democratic nominees. In a late Speech he said: "Personally, I deem Mr. Pierce preferable to any one that was prominently before the nominators."

TELEGRAPHED FOR THE STANDARD.

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1852.

Mr. Hibbard, of New Hampshire, has received a letter from Gen. Pierce denouncing as false the report that he had expressed personal enmity or opposition to the fugitive slave law.

The House has passed the Indian Department appropriation bill, and also agreed to all the Senate's pending amendments to the deficiency bill.

W. D. W.

The Will of Henry Clay.

LOUISVILLE, July 16. The will of Henry Clay was presented in court on Monday last, and admitted to record. It is drawn up by his own hand, and bears date of July 10, 1851. It relates almost entirely to the disposition of his estate among the members of his family, the only exception being that which relates to his slaves. It provides that all the children of his slaves born after the 1st of January 1850, are to be liberated and sent to Liberia—the males at the age of 28, and the females at the age of 25—three years of their earnings prior to emancipation to be reserved for their benefit for the purpose of fitting them out; prior to their removal they are to be taught to read, write and cipher. Slaves in being before 1850 are bequeathed to his family.

Ashland is left to Mrs. Clay for her sole use and benefit during her life, and, at her death, is to be sold and the proceeds divided amongst his children. The following are the only specific devises outside of his family: To Dr. D. W. Dudley the gold snuff-box presented to him by Dr. Hunt, late of Washington; to Henry S. Duncan a ring containing a piece of Washington's coffin, and to Mr. W. N. Mercer a snuff-box said to have belonged to Peter the Great.

Mrs. Clay was appointed executrix, and the Hon. Thomas A. Marshall and James O. Harrison executors, with the provision that no security should be required of either.

Serious Illness of Governor Martin.

DOVER, N. H., July 15. Gov. Noah Martin, of this State, is lying alarmingly ill, with inflamation of the bowels, and his recovery is extremely doubtful.

Alabama Conventions.

MONTGOMERY, July 13. The Southern Rights Convention debated yesterday till midnight, resolutions on the question of separate organization and on supporting Pierce. No vote. Result doubtful.

MONTGOMERY, July 14. The Union Convention, after a long debate, declined to nominate a third candidate; and recommend the Unionists to pursue any course they thought proper.

Georgia Convention Postponed.

SAVANNAH, July 14. The Georgia Union Convention has been postponed to the 18th of August.

Cholera at the West.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—The Maysvlle Eagle says that a few cases of cholera continue to occur in that city. The whole number that have died thus far is 95.

The cholera has broke out at Wilmington, Ohio. Six or eight deaths have occurred, and there is considerable alarm. It is also prevailing in several small towns throughout the west.

The call for a mass convention at Columbus, on the 22d of August, has been withdrawn in consequence of the cholera.

Ravages of the Cholera.

CINCINNATI, July 16. We learn from Princeton, Kentucky, that fifty deaths had occurred in that place this season from cholera. Many families had left, and others are preparing to leave.

BALTIMORE, July 15. We learn from Georgia that the Hon. Robert Toombs has been appointed a delegate to the Georgia Union convention from Wilkes county, with instructions to go for Pierce.

PIERCE & KING CLUB.

☞ THERE will be a Meeting of the PIERCE and KING Club at the Court-House in Raleigh, on Saturday evening next at eight o'clock.

Our friends from the Country and the people generally are invited to attend.

BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT.

July 20, 1852.

☞ We are authorized to announce **Robert M. Stinson**, Esq., as a candidate to represent the people of Randolph County in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

July 7th, 1852. 928—2w.

WE are requested to announce **William H. High**, Esq., as a candidate for re-election as Sheriff of Wake County.

May 28, 1852. 58—

WE are requested to announce General JAMES M. MANGUM, as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Wake County.

$10 REWARD will be paid for the apprehension and securing in jail, so that I can get her, my negro woman, MALINDAY, who ran away from my plantation in Wake County, about the 11th of January. Malinday is a tall woman, yellow complection, she is between fifty and sixty years old, she has large feet, with a great many broken veins in her legs, has very full eye brows, and is said to be a very good midwife. She formerly belonged to Thos. Farish. I suppose she is lurking somewhere along on Deep River in Chatham County, or she may be in Alamance, as she has some children up there at or about Holt's Store. Malinday may be trying to pass for a free woman, as she is a good midwife.

Address me at Green Level, N. C.

PETERSON IVEY.

July 19th, 1852. 71—5t.pd.

$25 REWARD. Ranaway from the Subscriber, in the early part of May last, a Mulatto Boy, by the name of LEWIS. He is about twenty years old, has a small scar on his right cheek, has straight hair, when spoken to has a down look, is about five feet ten inches high. The only clothing recollected that he took away with him was a checked coat.

I have understood he has been seen some where on the Central Rail Road, and think it probable he passes for a free man, and has by some means procured free papers. I will give the above reward of twenty-five dollars to any person who will deliver him to me, or secure him in any jail so that I get him again.

JOSHUA PERRY.

Franklin County, N. C. }
July 16, 1852. } 929—w6w.

SEALED PROPOSALS,

WILL be received by the Subscriber, until the 15th August next, for the Plastering and Stuccoing of the buildings erected for the Insane Hospital near Raleigh.

The plastering will be required to be of the best quality, three coat-work—the last coat hard-finish; part with lime and sand, and part with plaster of paris—the lime and plaster will be furnished—Scaffolding and all other materials to be furnished by the Contractor.

GEORGE W. MORDECAI,
For the Commissioners.

Raleigh, July 14th, 1852. 71—td.

FALL TRADE, 1852.

Petits, Harris, and Daniell,

No. 23 Nassau St., near the Post Office, New York,

OFFER for *cash* or approved *credit*, a complete assortment of *Silks and Fancy Dry Goods*, now in Store, and arriving by every Steamer.

Consisting in part of *Dress Goods* in every variety, *Taffeta, and Satin Ribbons, Fancy Bonnet, and Cape Ribbons*, an elegant assortment, *Black and Fancy Silks, White Goods* of every description, *Laces and Embroideries, Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, Cravats, &c., &c.*

Merchants from the Country are respectfully invited to examine our Stock.

July 14th, 1852. 71—2m.

D. G. LOUGEE,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND FANCY GOODS,

Also, Confectionary, Cegars, and Varieties,

Corner of West-Centre and Chestnut St.

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

Articles in his line bought and sold on Commission. Cash paid for Old Gold. Orders promptly despatched.

☞ Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry neatly repaired.

April 3, 1852. 42—

MEDUSA'S HEAD

Whose "shining hair was changed to hissing snakes," presented a most terrible appearance to all but the Goddess Minerva, whose deep-rooted vengeance saw in transformed tresses, more charms than in the long Golden Ringlets of Ceto's beauteous daughter. Had the offspring of Jupiter's Brain lived in this age, her passions would undoubtedly have taken a different turn, if she had looked upon the unfolded beauties of the

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES,

As presented to the public by that enterprising Lottery firm, the truly fortunate and far famed Lottery Agents and Bankers,

PYFER & CO.

No 1. Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

And have observed the practical workings of a system that has for its sole aim the Happiness of the World! While it exhibits the microcosm the urim and thummim of the Nineteenth Century.

WONDERFUL LUCK!

NOTE. We wish it distinctly understood by the public, that we advertise no Prizes that are not actually sold and paid by us.

Pyfer & Co., Always for the Prizes.

$35,000 sent to a club in Tennessee.
$25,000 sent to a club in Alabama.
$35,000 sent to a correspondent in North Carolina.
$25,000 sent to a correspondent in South Caro'ina.
$30,000 sent to a club in Fairfield Co Ohio.
$22,000 send to a merchant in Virginia.
$18,500 sent to a new customer in South Carolina.
$15,000 sent to a new customer in Coffee Co. Tenn.
$10,000 sold to a Commission Merchant in Virginia.
$7,500 sent to a correspondent in North Carolina,

Brilliant Schemes for July, 1852.

Date July.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	$5	$18 00
2	21,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
3	40,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	12	45 00
5	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	25 00
6	20,608	78 Nos	14 drawn	5	17 00
7	35,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	10	35 00
8	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
9	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
10	38,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
12	28,500	75 Nos	13 drawn	8	25 00
13	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
14	37,357	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
15	20,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	5	17 00
16	13,500	78 Nos	15 drawn	4	12 00
17	48,503	75 Nos	12 drawn	15	55 00
19	30,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	8	25 00
20	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
21	33,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
22	20,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
23	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
24	40,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	32 00
26	5 of 12,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	25 00
27	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
28	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
29	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
30	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	31 00
31	67,500	70 Nos	14 drawn	20	70 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days BEFORE the Lotteries draw. All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package of Single Tickets to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.

No. 1 LIGHT ST., Baltimore, Md.

July 2, 1852. 68—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, A. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and H. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

J. G. B. Roulhac, President,
Henry D. Turner, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, June 21, 1852. 21—

GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

EDMOND P. GAINE'S PATENT CIRCULAR CONCAVE

Mill Dress.

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has purchased the rights to sell this PATENT in the State of North Carolina, and would say to those who wish to avail themselves of this great improvement, that he is ready to put upon Mill Burrs and Corn Stones, this NEW PATENT DRESS.

For further information address the subscriber at South Lowell, Orange County, N. C., who will furnish Drafts, Specifications and all the information necessary to use this improvement. The advantage of this patent is to facilitate the grinding, and improve the flour or meal.

It is warranted to grind double as fast as the common dress, and some that have it in use certify three times as fast.

JAMES H. WHITTEN.

July 2d, 1852. 928—10t.w.pd.

I have had this Dress put upon my Corn Stones, and can assure the public that it is decidedly a Great Improvement, both in speed and the quality of the meal.

J. A. McMANNEN.

The North-Carolina Executor,

CONTAINING the Statutes and Common Law of this State, together with the decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the necessary forms, precedents, &c., &c.

Intended as a safe Guide to Executors and Administrators.

With which is necessarily connected the kindred subjects of Wills, Legacies, Dower, and other Provisions for Widows, Distribution of Estate, Descent of Land, Partition, Guardianship, &c., by Benjamin Swaim.

For sale at the North-Carolina Book-Store by

H. D. TURNER.

May 13, 1852. 54—

Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Stockholders of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, will be held at Henderson on Thursday, the 15th day of July next, for the purpose of taking into consideration the negotiation of a loan for the completion and equipment of said Road, and forming a connection with the North Carolina Rail Road.

A punctual attendance is requested.

GEO. W. MORDECAI, President.

Raleigh, June 1st, 1852. 59—4w.

Important Arrival.

GRASS SEED. Red Clover, Blue Grass, Herd's Grass, Millet and Lucerne, just received by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

October 16, 1851. 001—

NOTICE.

I SHALL attend at the following places, on the day named, in the several Captain's Districts, in Chatham County, for purpose of collecting the Taxes due for the year 1851, attended by the Magistrates appointed to receive the Lists of Taxable property for the year 1852. Commencing as follows, viz:

At Steels Old Field,	Monday,	12th July
" Silk Hope,	Tuesday,	13th "
" Allbrights,	Wednesday	14th "
" McPherson's Store,	Thursday	15th "
" Wm. W. Matthews,	Friday,	16th "
" Gees Old Field,	Saturday,	17th "
" Poplar Spring, (Rock Spr'g,)	Monday,	19th "
" James Tallys,	Tuesday,	20th "
" John Glasses,	Wednesday	21st "
" Burn's Old Field,	Thursday	22d "
" Jno. M. Green's Store,	Friday,	23d "
" Pittsborough,	Saturday,	24th "
" Jos. J. Baldwins,	Monday,	26th "
" Jones's Grove,	Tuesday,	27th "
" Kimbro Councils,	Wednesday	28th "
" Henderson Councils,	Thursday,	29th "
" Buck-Horn,	Friday,	30th "
" A. A. Jones' Mills,	Saturday,	31st "

I hope all interested will meet me and pay their Taxes.

ROBERT E. RIVES, *Sheriff.*

June 7th, 1852. 923—t

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to go to Alabama next Spring, will deliver to the highest bidder, in the town of Wadesborough, N. C., on the first day of September next, 700 acres of land, lying on Cedar Creek, joining the lands of A. R Stuart, Esq., D. Kinney, Esq., A. Moore and others. There is about 175 acres open with good fences and in good repair, and has a splendid Dwelling House on it, and also other out houses, necessary for a farmer, and all new. The woodland is as well timbered as any land joining it, the open land has all been cleared within four years, and produces as good or better than any land about here, and yields Corn, Cotton, and small grain abundantly; it is as neatly situated and as healthy a place as any where else in the United States. The water is of the best—either Well or Spring water are convenient. This place is situated about six miles south-west of Wadesboro', in Anson County.

At the same place and time, will be sold a variety of household and kitchen furniture, farming materials, and stock of every description, 22 head of cattle, 6 milch cows, 18 head of sheep, 46 head of hogs, and 3 horses, 1 mule, and a fine lot of poultry of every kind. Terms of sale—all sums under $10 cash, and for all sums over that, notes with approved security will have to be given before the property is delivered; credit four months from day of sale, with interest from date.

JOHN M. WARD.

Wadesboro', N. C., June 20th, 1852. 826—8tw.

State of North Carolina.—WAKE COUNTY.

Addison M. Blake *vs.* Dempsey H. Blake. Court of Pleas and Quarter Session—May Term, 1852. Original attachment, Levied on Land and Defendant's interest in sundry Negro Slaves.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant has removed from this State. It is ordered that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the defendant to be, and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court-House, in the City of Raleigh, on the third Monday of August next, and then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered against him, and the property levied on condemned and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

Witness, James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said Court, at office the 3d Monday of *May*, A. D., 1852.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

June 17, 1852. (Pr. adv. $5,62½.) 925—6tw.

State of North Carolina.—WAKE COUNTY.

Addison M. Blake, Ex'r of Asa Blake, dec'd *vs.* Dempsey H. Blake. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1852. Original attachment, Levied on Land and Defendant's interest in sundry Negro Slaves.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant has removed from the State. It is ordered that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the defendant to be, and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court-House, in the City of Raleigh, on the third Monday in August next, and then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered against him, and the property levied on, condemned and sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said Court, at office the 3d *Monday* of *May*, A. D., 1852.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

June 17, 1852. (Pr. adv. $5,62½.) 925—6tw.

STATE of North Carolina, FRANKLIN COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. March Term, 1852.

Josiah E. Lankford and others, *vs.* George W. Jones and wife and others. Petition for division of Slaves.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that George W. Jones and wife Mary, and Thomas Lanier, Defendants in this case, live beyond the limits of this State:

Therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a paper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the said Jones and his wife Mary, and the said Thomas Lanier to be, and appear, at a Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Franklin aforesaid at the Court-House in the Town of Loutsburg, on the 2d Monday of June, A. D., 1852, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the prayer thereof will be granted and decrees made accordingly.

Witness, Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 2d Monday in March, A. D., 1852. Issued April 27th, 1852.

Y. PATTERSON, C. C. C.

April 27th, 1852. [Pr. adv. $5,62½.] 918—w6w.

Pleasant Grove Male Academy,

WAKE FOREST, N. C.

William M. Crenshaw, A. B. of Va., Principal.

THE 4th Session of this Institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in July next, under the supervision of the very able and accomplished instructor, WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, who graduated with distinction at Randolph Macon College.

Since we obtained the services of Mr. C., he has given entire satisfaction to the Patrons of the School, and we do not hesitate to say that the facilities here offered are sufficient to prepare boys for any College. The Academy, which will be enlarged during vacation so as to accommodate 60 Students, is situated in a most healthy and agreeable neighborhood, about one mile South of the pleasant village of Forestville. Board can be had for $6 50 per month, including washing, lights and fuel. The prices of tuition vary from $7 to $15 per Session

For further information address

DR. W. HEARTSFIELD,
Forestvile,
Wake Co., N. C.

May 20, 1852. 56—8tw.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that I shall attend at the Court House, in the City of Raleigh, on Wednesday, the 14th instant, and will continue, from day to day, the balance of the week, to take the

Tax List for the Raleigh District.

I am determined to return the list very soon thereafter.

O. L. BURCH, *J. P.*

Raleigh, July 5, 1852. 68—

I shall attend at the same time and place for the purpose of *Collecting the Taxes* due in Raleigh District, for the year 1851.

T. J. UTLEY, *Col.*

July 1852. 68—

Notice to Contractors.

PROPOSALS will be received until the 1st of September next, for erecting in the Town of Murfreesborough, N. C., a Brick building of large dimensions for a Female College.

Persons disposed to contract will find a design of the building with specifications, &c., in possession of the Secretary of the building Committee.

The making of the Brick will be reserved to the building Committee.

T. N. MYRICK, *Sec'y.*

Murfreesboro', N. C., June 24, 1852. 927—t1stS.

Segars—Direct from the W. I.

25,000 BLACK PRINCIPE, Just at hand and for sale at $30 a Thousand.

HENRY KIEM.

Raleigh, April 21, 1852. 47—

Greensborough Female College.

THE next scholastic year of this Institution will commence on Thursday, July 15th.

C. F. DEEMS, *President.*

June 14, 1855. 63—t15J.

Raleigh Academy.

THIS School will again commence its exercises on the 7th July.

J. M. LOVEJOY.

Raleigh, June 20, 1852. 68—4t.

A small lot of fine MULES, and a few fine single harness HORSES, at

NIXON'S STABLES.

Raleigh, June 3rd, 1852. 60—

Land for Sale, Stock, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber, wishing to follow merchandizing in Charleston, S. C., will sell on the 1st day of December next, at public auction, at Marion Court House, South Carolina, fourteen hundred acres of land and upwards, lying on Catfish Creek, about seven miles Southwest of Marion C. H., on the road leading from that place to Bennettsville. Said lands are highly productive for corn, cotton, peas, wheat, &c. &c. There is a stream (Catfish) running through the land which would afford much profit for a mill, as in a dry time no other stream will hold out. Sawing would also be profitable here.

There are about 350 acres of this land under cultivation, all of which has been cleared within the last nine years, and produces abundantly corn, cotton, oats, wheat, potatoes, rice, &c. The woodland is of fine growth; there are numerous swamps spreading through it, which, if drained, would produce as well one hundred years hence as they would now. Swamp land, when drained, is the best kind of land in this country. There is a splendid new dwelling house on the plantation, neatly painted and plastered, and all other outhouses necessary for a farmer—fences, gates, and garden all in good repair.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold two match horses, six mules, thirty-six head of cattle, eight milch cows, one yoke of oxen, one hundred and twenty-eight head of sheep, one hundred and seventy-six head of hogs, or more; and a variety of house-hold and kitchen furniture. Also, farming utensils, sixty bags of cotton, weighing from 330 to 410 each—1,200 bushels of corn, 150 bushels of peas, 15,000 pounds of fodder, 8,000 pounds of bacon, seven negroes aged from two years to 28 years; and a variety of liquors.

Terms of Sale: All sums under $25, cash—all over, five months credit; notes with good security will be required.

D. JONES,
Marion C. H., S. C.

June 20, 1852. 926—

NOVELTY WORKS,

WEST ST., RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA,

SILAS BURNS. PROPRIETOR,

BUILDER OF

Steam Engines & General Machinist.

THE above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders fater the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

Mr. SILAS BURNS,

Dear Sir: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot in 3½ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes two many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE.

June 2, 1852. 59—

NOTICE.

AT my mills, (Buena Vista) 7 miles West of Oxford on the road leading from Oxford to Hillsboro', my *Wool Carding Machine and Foundry* are both in successful operation. All those who patronize my machine and wish their wool carded and first rate rolls, must have their wool well washed and picked clean of burrs, &c., one pound of Lard is required to 10 lbs. of wool—the charge for carding will be 7½ cts. per lb., weighing the Rolls, or one fifth pound of wool.

Foundry.

I am now Manufacturing *Ploughs* of various sizes on an improved pattern, and points which will be warranted to last from one to three days longer than any now in use; in fact some say twice as long; also *Tobacco Press and Screws*, both wrought and cast; brass boxes to old Screws, *Shafts and Mills, Mill Gearing, &c.*, of all kinds if Patterns are furnished; and any casting required which does not exceed two thousand pounds in weight. All orders for Casting Screws, &c., will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Cash will be paid for old Castings, Brass and Copper; my prices for Castings will be in accordance with Northern prices after adding on freight, &c.

Address Oxford, Granville Co., N. C.

J. H. GOOCH.

May 20th, 1852. 57—w6w.

NOTICE.

THE candidates for Wake County, will meet and address their fellow-citizens at

Spikes',	Monday,	July the	12th.
Adams',	Tuesday,	do.	13th.
Weatherspoons'	Wednesday,	do.	14th.
Grady's,	Thursday,	do.	15th.
Lawes',	Friday,	do.	16th.
Simms',	Saturday,	do.	17th.
Franklins',	Monday,	do.	19th.
Upchurches',	Tuesday,	do.	20th.
DuPrees'	Wednesday,	do.	21st.
Barny Jones',	Thursday,	do.	22d.
Banks',	Friday,	do.	23rd.
Busbees'.	Saturday,	do.	24th.
Dunnsville,	Monday,	do.	26th.
Forestville,	Tuesday,	do.	27th.
Rolesville,	Wednesday,	do.	28th.
Hortons',	Thursday,	do.	29th.
Hoods',	Friday,	do.	30th.
Wakefield,	Saturday,	do.	31st.

Opportunities will be offered at the various places above named to persons to pay their taxes.

WM. H. HIGH, *Sheriff.*

June 14, 1852. 63—

$100 REWARD will be paid for the apprehension and securing in jail, so that I can get him, my negro man WILLIE, who ran away from my plantation in Brunswick county about the 1st of March. Willie is a stout black fellow, 26 years old, about 5 feet 10 inches high, would weigh about 170 lbs., has large feet and ankles, a good countenance, is quick in his manner of speaking, is very plausible, and is civil and polite, and has lost one of his front teeth. He has been seen about Mr. A. McKnight's plantation, in Franklin county, who owns his mother, and also about Raleigh. He may also be in the neighborhood of Averasborough, in Cumberland county, where he has a brother hired to Mr. Simon Godwin. Willie may attempt to pass himself as a free man and a carpenter.

Address me at Smithville, North Carolina.

JOHN H. HILL.

June 11th, 1852. 924—w8w.

SHOCCO SPRINGS.

Warren County, North Carolina.

THIS pleasant Summer retreat, easy of access, handsomely fitted up, and neatly furnished, is now open for the reception of Company.

Shocco Water, Sulphur, Magnesia, Soda, Lime, and Epsom Salts, is confidently recommended by eminent Physicians, conversant with its properties, as remedial in most diseases the human frame is heir to, and has conferred great benefit on many invalids by the use of it.

A good Band of Music will be in attendance during the season, and the proprietor flatters himself that his fare and attention to the comforts of his Guests, will compare favorably with any other establishment of the kind.

Board per day $1,25, by the week at the rate of $1 per day, Families per month $20, single persons $25. Children under 12 years, and Servants half-price.

SAMUEL CALVERT.

June 30, 1852. 69—8t.

CEDAR GROVE ACADEMY.

THE fall session of this School, situated eight miles north of Hillsborough, will commence on the 6th of July next, and continue twenty one weeks.

TERMS.—Tuition in Latin, Greek, and the higher branches of Mathematics, $15 00
English, 10 00

Board, including washing, &c. can be had, convenient to the Academy, in the families of Messrs. David Taylor, Solomon Thompson, C. C. Tinnin, Thomas H. Hughes, for $32,50 per session. W. W. Allison, immediately at the Academy, will take boarders at $35,00 per session.

The assistance of the Rev. A. Currie, which has been enjoyed, for the past session, with great profit to the school, is engaged for the next session.

SAML. W. HUGHES, Principal.

June 7th, 1852. 924—3w.

Blanks for sale in this Office.

Select Classical and Mathematical SCHOOL,

WARRENTON, N. C.

R. A. EZELL, A. M. *Principal.*
J. D. NICHOLS, A. B. *Assistant Instructor.*

THE Fall session will commence on Monday the 5th of July. Boys desiring to avail themselves of the advantages of the school are particularly requested to be present at the formation of the classes in the first week of the term. Charge is made, however, only from the period of admission.

This is a Select School, established by, and under the independent control of the Principal, who has had a successful experience of more than twenty years duration in the education and government of Southern Boys. The Academy has been recently erected on his own Lot in a quiet and retired portion of the village, and surrounded by a handsome grove. The Schoolroom is spacious, airy and comfortable.

In the Select Classcal and Mathematical School, Boys are taught to *think*, and are furnished with the best means for prosecuting their studies. The memory is cultivated, but not at the expense of the solid faculties of the mind. The understanding is enlightened and the reason improved by mental discipline; and boys are taught to rely chiefly upon their own powers for improvement and success in scholorship. They are required *thoroughly to comprehend* and, when necessary, *satisfactorily to explain* what they recite. The training is calculated to make them *understand the principles* of the various branches of science which they study, and to qalify them for superior and more elavated duties. In fine, the *foundation* is made strong and steadfast, as upon this must rest the entire superstructure of their education. Boys are fitted for the higher classes of any College in the Union or for the useful pursuits of life.

Mr. Nichols the able and accomplished co-adjutor of the Principal, completed his education at Dartmouth and Yale Colleges, at each of which he spent two years previously to his graduating in 1843. Since that period, he has been constantly employed in teaching, except for a short time when he was employed as a Civil Engineer, by the U. S. Government. Amongst the testimonials which he brought with him are found those of the *most eminent teachers* in the Union, to which may now be added the fact that he taught in the school, the last term, with marked success and with the entire approbation of the Patrons. He is one of the ablest Mathematicians in the country, as well as an excellent teacher of the French Language.

Boys from a distance are required to board in the family of the Principal, where they receive every attention conducive to their moral and intellectual improvement, as well as to their cleanliness and comfort. In the absence of their parents, they are taught to regard the Principal and his family as their best friends, and a kind, parental government is exercised over them. Their morals are vigilantly guarded, and the principle of total abstinence from all that intoxicates rigidly enforced. No student is permitted to visit the town at any time unless accompanied by one of his Teachers, nor to be absent from his room which is under the same roof with the teachers, after night fall. Boys are required to attend one of the Churches (at their own or at the discretion of their parents) twice every Sabbath; and whilst christian morals are diligently inculcated, every thing tending to SECTARIAN BIAS is studiously avoided.

TERMS.

Board, for the Session of 5 months,	$50 00
Tuition in the Languages and Mathematics,	17 50
" In the English Branches,	12 50
" In French, (extra)	10 00
Fuel for School room,	1 00

Warrenton, June, 14, 1852, 925—4w.

CASWELL FEMALE INSTITUTE.

B. GOULD, A. M., Principal.
Miss LAURA H. GIFFORD, Assistant.
Mrs. E. A. GOULD, Teacher of Music.

THE next session will commence on the 12th of July. Rates of instruction per session of five months:

For the common and higher English branches.	
Mathematics and Latin from	$8 00 to $15 00
Music (Piano with a course of vocal exercise)	20 00
Embroidery, Drawing and Painting each	6 00
Oil Painting,	12 00
French,	5 00
Board (including washing) per month,	7 to 8 00

Yanceyville, N. C., June 5th, 1852.

The institution needs no commendation to those who have had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with its merits. To others we say with confidence and candor, that it possesses the highest order of excellence. The course of studies is extensive, the teaching accurate and thorough in every department, the expense moderate, and the location distinguished for healthfulness.

N. M. Roan, James Mebane, George Williamson, S. D. Johnson, O. C. Fowler, J. S. Grasty, A. C. Lindsay.

June, 1852. 63—3w

Male and Female School at Mt. Airy.

Mr. & Mrs. WEST, Teachers, Assisted by MISS E. GILMER, in English, and MISS C. MCQUEEN, on the Piano Forte.

Terms per Session of five months:

Elements of Algebra, Trigonometry, and the Classics,	$12,50
Higher English branches,	16.00
Primay branches,	6,00

For further particulars, please address

E. W. WEST, *Prin.*

REFERENCES:

Rev. J. B. White, Pres. Wake Forest College, Rev. E. Dodson, Dr. Jones, Miltou, A. Miller, Esq. Mocksville, Jno. Kerr, Esq. Yancyville, N. Blackwood, Esq. Rockford, or the citizens of Mt. Airy.

July 10, 1832. 928—tw.

TAR RIVER ACADEMY.

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

Nine Miles West of Oxford.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed on the 1st Monday in July next, under the management of Mr. J. F. Dance, who has had charge of the same for the past five months and has given entire satisfaction.

Terms of tuition per session of five months.

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic,	$7 50
Higher branches of English,	12 50
Languages,	15 00

Board in good families, $5 per month.

Young men will be prepared in this School to enter any College. The location is healthy—neighborhood moral. For further particulars address

C. W. ALLEN, *Secretary.*
Board of Trustees.

Tar River, P. O. }
Granville, N. C. } June 30, 1852. 68—3t.

Forestville Female Academy.

THE exercise of this institution will be resumed on the third Monday in July. The principal Mr. B. W. JUSTICE, will be assisted, as formerly, by Miss VIRGINIA C. RAMSAY, of Raleigh. Pupils will be received at any time of the session and charged only from date of entrance. No deductions will be made except in cases of protracted illness.

Terms in English, $7,50, $10 or 12,50, according to advancement.

" " French, 5,00.
" " Latin, 5,00.

Music on Piano or Guitar, with use of instrument, $18,00

Board may be had with the Principal at seven dollars per month, or in the neighborhood at six.

For further particulars address the principal or Mr. PEYTON A DUNN, Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

Forestville, N. C., June 14th, 1852. 42—6tw

SOUTH LOWELL MALE ACADEMY.

THE Exercises of this Institution will close on Wednesday the 16th of the present instant. Able speakers are expected to address the assembly upon the subject of Education. The Public are respectfully invited to attend.

The next session will commence on the 15th of July, and continue five months.

Board and Washing, $6,50 per month.

TUITION.—Languages,	$15,00
English,	12,50
Primary,	10,00

Parents and Guardians may rest assured that every attention will be paid to the cultivation of the morals, as well as the literary advancement of the students sent to South Lowell.

A. W. GAY, Prest. Executive Com.
D. C. PARISH, *Secretary.*

South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.

June 1st, 1852. 924—3w

Female School, Hillsborough N. C.

THE summer session of Mr. and Mrs. BURWELL'S School, for Young ladies, will open on Wednesday, July 14th. For terms, &c., address Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsborough N. C.

June 16th, 1852. 925—w4w.

Hats for the Season.

FASHIONABLE Black Moleskin, Latest Styles, made to order,

Panama, Leghorn and Palm Leaf Hats,

White and Black Round Crown Hats,

Call and examine for yourselves.

J. BROWN.

The White Sulphur and Chalybeate SPRINGS,

WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THE Proprietor, since the last season, has added twenty-four additional rooms and otherwise much improved this pleasant and healthful Summer Retreat. The medicinal properties of the waters of the above Springs have been amply tested, and their beneficial effects so generally known as not to need a word more said in their praise. I will say, however, that I hope with kind and attentive Assistants, good servants, fine Music, a table furnished with the best that can be procured and moderate charges, to satisfy and please all that may patronize me, and thereby induce them to repeat their visit.

RATES OF BOARD AS FOLLOWS:

Per season of three months,	$48 00
" Month,	20 00
" Week,	6 00
" Day.	1 00
Horse, per Month,	$12 50
" " Week,	4 00
" " Day,	75

Children under 12 years of age, and servants half price.

☞ Hacks will always be found at Henderson, Ridgeway and Warrenton Depot for the accommodation of those travelling on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. There will be also a daily mail from Warrenton to the Springs.

The season has already commenced.

Analysis of the Waters by Prof. Stewart of Baltimore.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Specific ravity, 1000.1. Reaction Acid.

Gaseous Contents, Sulphuretted Hydrogen and Carbonic Acid.

Solid Contents, Sulphate of Magnesia, Sulphate of Lime, Carbonate of Magnesia, Carbonate of Lime; with a trace of Potash, Soda and Silica.

Total Solid Contents, in 7000 grains of the water, 1–26—One grain and 26–100.

Viz: Magnesia,	0.14
Salts of Lime,	0.84
Silicic Acid,	0.28
Potash, a trace.	
Soda, a trace.	

CHALYBEATE SPRING.

Reaction Acid. Specific gravity, 1000.8

Gaseous Contents—Carbonic Acid.

Solid Contents, Carbonate of the Protoxide of Iron; Silicates of Lime and Iron; Bicarbonate of Lime, with traces of Soda and Potash.

Each pint of the water contains

Oxide of Iron,	0.49
Carbonate of Lime,	0.14
Silicic Acid,	0.42
Potash, a trace.	
Soda, a trace.	

Solid Contents in 7000 grains of the water, 1–05 One grain and 5–100ths.

WM. D. JONES, *Proprietor.*

June 23, 1852. 926—4tw.

WARRENTON MALE ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of the Warrenton Male Academy have the pleasure to announce that that Institution will be opened on the 1st Monday of July next under the charge of the Rev. Samuel Milton Frost, with whom they have completed an arrangement for the term of three years.

Mr. Frost is a graduate of the University of North Carolina; from which Institution as well as from Emory & Henry College, Virginia, in which he was for some years engaged as Tutor; he is furnished with the highest testimonials as to his peculiar fitness for such a charge.

The Trustees take pleasure also in being permitted to say that students who have not near relations in the Village or in the vicinity, will with the Principal, be received as Boarders in the family of Benj. E. Cook, Sen'r., from whom they feel warranted in saying they will receive all the kindness and attentions of Home.

The Trustees are gratified in having it in their power to say, that they are providing ample grounds for recreation and exercise by inclosing the lots belonging to the Academy, and that the building itself is undergoing complete repair. Of the advantages of climate and society afforded by the location of this Institution it is unnecessary to speak; they are too well known to require an insertion in this notice.

W. N. EDWARDS, *President.*

TERMS.

Board for Session of five months	50 00
Tuition per Session for English branches,	12 50
" " " for Latin & Greek Languages	15 00
Fuel for Fall Session and Spring Session	2 00

Warrenton, N. C. June 9th, 1852. 924—6tw.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the public Jail in Martin County on the 13th of April 1852, a Runaway slave by the name of *Jordan.* He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complected, from 55 to 60 years of age, and had on when taken up a suit of white cotton clothes. He formerly belonged to Mr. Bryant Bennett of this county, who sold him about two years ago to a negro trader by the name of McMurray and he to some person living in the State of South Carolina. to whom it upposed he now belongs.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

A. S. MOORING, *Sheriff.*

Williamston, May 12th, 1852. 920—6m.

NEW BOOKS.

THE days of Bruce, by Grace Aguilar, author of Woman's Friendship, Home Influence, &c.
Humbolts Cosmos, vol. IV.
Life and Letters of Niebuhr.
Recollections of a Literary Life by MissMitford.
The Howadji in Syria by. Curtis.
Peguinello, a Tale by, G. P. R. James.
What Now? For Young Ladies leaving School by Rev. C. F. Deems.

Just received by

W. L. POMEROY.

June 29, 1852. 67—

NEGROES WANTED.

THE undersigned takes this method of returning his sincere thanks to the citizens of Wake and adjoining counties for the *chances* which they have thrown in his way, in the purchase of negroes, and would respectfully inform them that he is still prepared with cash, to purchase at the highest prices 15 or 20 likely fellows, or girls between the age of twelve or twenty. He may be found at home, first door above Mr. R. Smith's residence.

WM. F. ASKEW.

Raleigh, July 3, 1852. 69—4t.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company are hereby notified that the Tenth Instalment of Stock will be due on the 1st Monday in August next. All who are in arrears, are requested to make immediate payment.

By order of the Board of Directors,

R. L. MYERS, *President.*

JNO. A. SELBY, *Secretary.*

Greenville, June 23, 1852. 69—1w.

SELECT CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

THE next session of the subscriber's School will commence the 14th July next.

The number of scholars is limited to thirty. A few places are yet unengaged.

Circulars containing terms, &c., will be furnished on application.

ALEXANDER WILSON.

Melville, Alamance County,

June 1st, 1852. 924—3tw

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, in Raleigh, about three weeks ago, a black mule, three years old, roached mane, and of ordinary size. When last heard of he was making his way towards Gaston. Satisfactory compensation will be made for such information as will lead to his recovery.

JERE. NIXON.

Raleigh, June 24th, 1852. 66—4t.

A REWARD of $20 will be paid for the apprehension and delivery to me in Raleigh, of Warren, a negro man hired from Mr. John Horner, of Orange. Said Warren ran away from me about the first of the present month, and is no doubt lurking about in the neighborhood of his home.

JERE. NIXON.

Raleigh, June 24th, 1852. 66—tf

200 Laborers and Carpenters Wanted

ON the line of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation. Liberal wages will be paid on the 10th of every month, for the above number, which, as the seasons advances will be increased to 500 hands.

ISAAC CLEGG, *Pres't.*

March 8th, 1852.

STRAYED, From the Subscriber, on the 27th of last month, a large WHITE HORSE, eleven years old, and a black MULE, five years old. Any information thankfully received, and all expenses cheerfully paid.

A. J. FOSTER.

Wakefield, N. C., July 6, 1852. 66—4t.

NEW CLOCK. WATCH, JEWELRY AND VARIETY STORE,

Corner of West-Centre and Chestnut Sts.

GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C.

D. G. Lougee,

Watchmaker & Jeweler, AND DEALER IN *FANCY GOODS,*

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Wayne County, and the Public generally, that he has located *permanently* in Goldsborough, where he will carry on the

Watch, Clock, & Jewelry Business,

in all its various branches.

He will also keep on hand a general assortment of

FANCY ARTICLES,

such as are usually kept in similar establishments.

—ALSO—

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, CUTLERY, SPECTACLES, PERFUMERY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

AND A PRIME STOCK OF

Candies, Fruit, Segars, Tobacco, &c.

Articles of every description in his line purchased or sold on Commission, with faithfulness and despatch.

☞ **Repairing** done with neatness and despatch, on moderate terms, and warranted. All orders, from a distance, sent by Rail Road, Stage Lines, or otherwise, will be promptly attended to.

The highest prices paid for old Gold and Silver.

Step into the VARIETY STORE,

D. G. LOUGEE.

Goldsborough, Oct. 25, 1851. 103

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1852.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER are now receiving their extensive and well selected stock of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

to which your attention is respectfully invited, consisting, in part, of the following:

Brocade Poult de Soi Silks,
Solid colored and White do,
White Brocade Silks,
Rich Plaid Chamelion Silks,
White and Black Watered do,
Super Black Gro de Rhine do,
Figured and Satin striped Challys,
Solid and Figured Bareges,
Fancy Silk Tissues,
Organdii Lawns,
French Jaconets,
Printed Muslins,
Brilliantes,
Plaid and solid Ginghams.
English and American Chintz,
Dotted, Checked, Swiss, Jaconet, Nainsook, and Tarlton Muslins,
Black Silk Lace Mantillas,
Plain and Embroidered Canton Crape Shawls,
Black Silk Lace,
French Worked Collars, Cuffs, Chemisetts, and Undersleeves,
Swiss and Jaconet Muslin Bands,
Scolloped L. Cambric and Reviere stitched Hdkfs.
Swiss and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings,
Real and imitation Valenciennes Edging,
Ladies' and Gent.'s Kid Gloves, best quality,
do do Alexander's Silk Gloves,
Rich Bonnet, Neck, and Scarf Ribbons,
Silk Fringes, Buttons, and Trimmings,
French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Floss, &c., &c., &c.

37—

1852.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

At the Old Stand of

HEARTT & LITCHFORD:

RECENT arrivals have placed us in possession of a considerable portion of our Spring purchase, consisting in part as follows:

Printed and Plaid Chally,
Satin Plaid Bareges, and Plain.
Fig'd and Plain do.
Batisto Silks.
Barage Robes,
Barage Delanes,
Organdies,
French Jaconets and Lawns,
Printed Muslins,
Ginghams and Chambreys,
French Work, capes, collars, cuffs, and underleeves,
Patent corded Skirts, a new article,
Bonnets and Ribbons.

And we respectfully invite our friends and customers generally to call and examine, as we are determined to offer inducements to purchasers.

HEARTT & JONES.

Raleigh, March 15, 1852. 37—

EVANS & COOKE

No. 29 Fayetteville-Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WE have received, during the past week, the larger portion of our Spring purchase, consisting in part of the following articles:

Domestic Goods, all prices; Calicoes, Ginghams, Hosiery, Gloves, Bed Ticking, Checks, Diaper, Linen and Cotton; all of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms to cash buyers, or to punctual customers on a short credit; as we buy Goods twice a year we shall collect in the same way. Don't forget

EVANS & COOKE,
One door above R. Smith's.

March 16. 37—

RECEIVED THIS DAY, a large assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, Barege Delaines, Madonna's, French Jaconets, Satin stripe Bareges, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins, Printed Muslins, all patterns and prices, Black and colored Silks, Parasols from 25 cents to $4.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of BONNETS, from 50 cents to $7 50. Also, Bonnet Ribbons, Collars, Cuffs, Capes, Kid and Silk Gloves, super. quality.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

LACE and Muslin Undersleeves, Chemizetts, Black Silk Lace, Infant Bodies, Dotted Swiss Muslin, White Corded Muslin for Bonnets, Fancy and Jenny Lind Skirting.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

ALL sorts of Goods for Gentlemen's wear. Black Cassimeres, Fancy do, Linen Drills, Cottonades, Black and Fancy Cravats for gentlemen, Vesting, &c.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 15. 37

ROBINSON'S SHOES, best quality, also common Slippers for Ladies.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

JUST RECEIVED, several cases Gent.'s Boots and Shoes, (Miles Boots, beautiful quality.)

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 23—

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!—You will find, at EVANS & COOKE'S, Beebe's Kossuth Panama, Leghorn, Pearl Straw, China Pearl, Flats for Children, &c., &c.

March 16. 37—

Just Arrived.

VOL. VI., English Reports in Law and Equity.

The use of Sunshine, by the authoress of "The Maiden Aunt," "The Story of a Family," &c.

Margaret Cecil, by Cousin Kate.

Women of Christianity, by Iulia Kavanagh, author of "Nathile," "Madeline." &c.

Hearts unveiled, or, "I know you would like him," by Sarah Emery Saymore.

Dream Life, a fable of the seasons, by Ike Marvel, author of "Reveries of a Batchelor," "Lorgnette," &c.

For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, April 13th, 1852. 46—

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber about the 18th ult, my negro man Washington, dark colored, 27 years old, 6 feet 1 or 2 inches high, weight 175 or 80 pounds, long limbs—his right ancle bends outward, which makes him hop when walking, caused by a hurt when very young, good front teeth. Had on, when he left, a brown woolen coat. He may alter his name and try to pass as a free man. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, living in Granville county, four miles South of Wilton, or ten dollars to confine him in any jail so that Iun get him.

Address me New Light P. O., Wake conty, N. C.

JOHN TURNER.

March 27, 1852. 914—tf.